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CYCLE Co.
BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. VIII NO. 104 BOMBAY: SATURDAY, MAY 1, 1920. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA.
(Companies Incorporated in England).
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.
SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDO CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All Passengers are requested to be in possession of Pass Ports.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1st May	Sardinia	6580
3rd "	Friedrichsruhe	5382 Not Calling Marseilles
8th "	Marcha	6258
10th "	Berlin	17324
12th "	Adolph Woerman	6257
18th "	Mores	0890
22nd "	Mandala	8246
29th "	Narkunda	15620

SAILINGS TO AUSTRALIA.

Date about.	Steamer.	
30th April	Naldera	16230 tons Has limited 1st saloon accomodate

SAILINGS TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

Date about.	Steamer.	
20th May	Dilwara	Calling at Colombo
5th "	Himalaya	Calls Kobe & Yakohama

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AN PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamers	
2 p m 28th April	Lhasa	Karachi direct.
11th "	Barjora	Persian Gulf Ports
6 p.m. 3rd May	Limra	Karachi coasting.
4th May	Hymettus	Bualtra only.
6th "	Faroba	E & S Africa
6th "	Bandra	Persian Gulf Ports.
6th "	Lhasa	Kar chi direct.
13th "	Bankura	Persian Gulf Ports.

Forms and Rates of Freights and passag per P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be ar ranged with
MACKINON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tonnage	Arrival.	Departure
Portland Maru	T. Ivani	5865	24th April	3rd May
Shinyo Maru	H. Hamaoki	5833	11th April	20th April
Shinyo Maru	J. Yamamoto	2910	29th April	10th May
Meiji Maru	H. Shimohara	3197	28th May	11th May
Helmet Maru	R. Nakanishi	4366	5th May	15th May
Tsuruga Maru	K. Yamada	6170	7th May	15th May
Shinl Maru	K. Sonaka	3404	16th May	27th May
Kinai Maru	M. Murakami	3194	20th May	31st May

Arrives from New York and leaves for Calcutta.
For freight apply to:—
T. TAGAMI,
Manager.
Allies Buildings,
Marine Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
(OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAMSHIP Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
HEAD OFFICE:—OSKA, JAPAN.
Fleet.—127 Vessels, Gross Tonnage [illegible].
REGULAR SERVICE FROM BOMBAY, JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamers	Captain	Arrival	Departure	Destination
Kotoku Maru	N. Wakatake.	19th April	2nd May	Japan
Saigon Maru	S. Kondo	18th Apl	30th Apl.	"
Gaspar Maru	T. Inoye	21st Apl.	6th May	"
Burma Maru	T. Takemura	8th May	20th May	"

For freight apply to:—
K. SHIM[illegible]
Mana[illegible]
Fort, Bombay.
Near Bellasis Ballard Road.

SHIPPING.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

S.S. "LOYALTY."

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES.

8TH JUNE, 1920

FARES.
1st Class "A" Rs. 560.
1st Class "B" Rs. 520.
2nd Class Rs. 380.

A reduction of 10 per cent will be made on three or more full fares for families.
No berth will be registered without a payment of a deposit of Rs. 200.
The steamer is fitted with wireless telegraphy and all cabins have got electric lights and fans free of charge. The steamer also carries a fully qualified surgeon and also a stewardess.
There is no deck accommodation for servants.
VERY FEW BERTHS ARE NOW AVAILABLE FOR JUNE VOYAGE.
For passages and full particulars apply to—
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & Co.,
Agents,
The Scindia Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.
Ismail Buildings, Fort,
Bombay.
Telegraphic Address: "JALANATH".
Telephone No. 114.

BANKING.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.
Branches: London, Calcutta, Cawnpore Hyderabad (Deccan), Lucknow Madras, Rangoon.
Sub-Branches—
Bombay—Share Bazaar, 90, Apollo Street. Shrof Bazaar, 227, Shaik Memon Street.
Calcutta—Bara Bazaar.
London Office—
2 White Lion Court, Cornhill, London, E.C.
Authorised Capital ..... Rs. 12,00,00,000/-
Subscribed Capital ..... Rs. 7,53,72,400/-
Paid-up Capital ..... Rs. 1,50,37,368/12
Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman, Board of Directors.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500/- to Rs. 1,00,000/- at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum. If the balance to the credit of any account does not fall below Rs. 25,000/- at any time between 1st January and 30th June, interest will be allowed during that period at 2½ per cent. per annum. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3/- half-yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed on Deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at the rates to be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK.—Interest allowed on Savings Bank Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules may be obtained on application.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.
PURCHASES AND SALES of Securities and Shares effected.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
L. D. L. BUCKLEY,
General Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL $15,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND... £ 1,500,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND, $23,000,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS $15,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.
LONDON OFFICE: 9, Gracechurch Street E. C.
BOMBAY OFFICE: 49, Churchgate Street
OTHER BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Hankow	New York	Vladivostock
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkow	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for [illegible] periods on terms which may be [illegible] application.
DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS CHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.
GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.
C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LTD.
Incorporated by Special Charter of the Imperial Japanese Government, 1899.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL Yen 20,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ... Yen 37,500,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Yen 7,000,000
HEAD OFFICE: TAIPEH, FORMOSA

BRANCHES:

LONDO	YOKOHAMA	KARENKO
NEW YORK	MOJI	KEELUNG
SHANGHAI	AMOY	MAKUNG
HONGKONG	CANTON	TAITOH
SINGAPORE	FOOCHOW	SHINCHIKU
BATAVIA	HANKOW	TAICHU
SEMARANG	KIUKIANG	TAINAN
SOURABAYA	SWATOW	TAKOW
TOKYO	AKO	TAMSUI
KOBE	GIRAN	TOWEN
OSAKA	KAGI	BANGKOK

The Bank has also a LARGE NUMBER OF CORRESPONDENTS at HOME and ABROAD.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened and FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE Business transacted.
K. TAKEMURA,
Manager.
55, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE SUMITOMO BANK
LIMITED.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Yen [illegible]
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... Yen [illegible]
RESERVE FUND ..... Yen [illegible]
HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA.
BRANCHES:

Bombay	Kure	San Francisco
Dojimamachi	Kuruma	Seattle
Dotombori	Kyoto	Semba
Hakata	London	Shanghai
Hankaw	Moji	Shimonoseki
Hiroshima	Nagoya	Tokyo
Honolulu	Nakanoshima	Tsutaburasho
Hyogo	New York	Wakamatsu
Kawaguchi	Nihama	Yanai
Kobe	Onomichi	Yokohama

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
J. SATO,
Manager.
Churchgate Street, Bombay.
Post Box No. 53.

THE PUNJAB [illegible]
BANK, LTD.
ESTABLISHED [illegible]
Capital Authorised ..... [illegible]
Capital Subscribed ..... [illegible]
Capital Paid-up ..... [illegible]
Reserve Fund ..... [illegible]
HEAD OFFICE: [illegible]
BRANCHES:
Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Gujrat, Hapur.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances at [illegible] per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for [illegible] months and shorter periods at rates which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS received as low as Rs. 5 receives interest at 3½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS [illegible]
BILLS.—The Bank grants [illegible] terms to be arranged against approved security.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS [illegible] drafts are bought, collected and [illegible]
INLAND TRADE BILLS etc. [illegible] ed customers discounted and [illegible] and Telegraphic Transfers issued [illegible] where the Bank has Branches.
For other particulars and [illegible] ness apply to—
RUPCHAND [illegible]

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 7th SEPTEMBER [illegible]
INCORPORATED UNDER THE [illegible] COMPANIES ACT VI OF [illegible]
HEAD OFFICE.
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCH—Ahmedabad.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... $,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP 1,00,000
RESERVE FUND 50,000
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from [illegible]00 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE [illegible] PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGH THE YEAR. On sums exceeding [illegible]0,000, interest is allowed by special agreement. No interest will be allowed [illegible] accounts to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one [illegible] shorter periods at the rates [illegible] can be ascertained on appli[illegible]
SAVINGS BANK accounts opened [illegible]
[illegible]—Rules on application.
H. P. [illegible]

BANKING.

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
(REGISTERED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT OF 1913.)
Bombay the 11th November, 1919.
REGISTERED OFFICE.
7, MURZBAN ROAD, Fort, Bombay.

	Rs.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL ...	10,00,000
ISSUED CAPITAL ...	4,00,00,000
Paid-up CAPITAL ...	80,00,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. [illegible] to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per annum. If the balance to the credit of any account does not fall below Rs. [illegible] at any time between 1st January and 30th June interest will be allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum during the period. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts of Rs. 3 half-yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed on deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods on rates to be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK.—Interest allowed on Savings Bank accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules may be obtained on application.
LOANS & CASH CREDITS on approved Securities granted.
PURCHASES AND SALES of Securities and Shares effected.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
A. [illegible]
Manager.

THE [illegible] MERCANTILE BANK LIMITED.
Head Office: [illegible] Street, Fort, Bombay.
AUTHORISED AND ISSUED [illegible]
CAPITAL 10,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... Rs. [illegible]
DIRECTORS.
GOKULDAS [illegible]
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan)
ESTABLISHED 1879.
Subscribed Capital ..... Yen [illegible]
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen [illegible]
Reserve Fund ..... Yen [illegible]
Head Office: YOKOHAMA.
Branches: Bombay, Bazar Gate Street, Calcutta, Chartered Bank Building, Chowringhee, Dairen, Hankow, Hongkong, Kobe, London, Los Angeles, Lyons, Manchester, Moji, Nagasaki, New York, Osaka, Paris, Peking, Port Said, Saigon, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Singapore, Tientsin, Tokyo, Vladivostock, Yokohama.
[illegible]

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A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
LADIES' HAT.
IN THE LATEST SHAPES AND DESIGNS.
Jockey Hats — at Rs. 15 0 0 each.
Georgette Hats — — at — 15 0 0
Gold or Silver Embroidery Hats — — 20 0 0
ameshara Hats — at Rs. 10 & 12 8 0
AHMED E ESAALI,
MERCER, MILLINER & LADIES' DRESSMAKER.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
Telephone No. 472.

THE SHIKOKU BANK, LIMITED.
SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT.
INTEREST ON MINIMUM MONTHLY BALANCES.
Interest [illegible]
Weekly [illegible]

THE [illegible] MERCANTILE BANK [illegible] EASTERN
OF [illegible] LIMITED.
[illegible]
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
[illegible]
Current Accounts [illegible]
Fixed Deposits [illegible]
Savings Bank [illegible]
Loans and Cash Credits [illegible]
Bills of Exchange [illegible]
Purchases and Sales of Securities [illegible]
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
R. B. SOONS,
Manager.

INSURANCE.

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
[illegible] Insurance Co. [illegible] CALCUTTA.
[illegible] Policy Claims [illegible] the Controlling Branch for the speedy [illegible] of the Policy-holders.
[illegible] Bonus, Interest rates of Premium [illegible] Policy terms.
[illegible] of the Standard Insurance Company on the East side of India."
For all forms of Assurance please apply to—
HAR & Co., P. BANERJEA,
Managing Agents. Secretary.
OF
DELCHANDBHAI BROTHERS.
Chief Agents.
Bombay Presidency.
32, Apollo Street, Fort Bombay.

What do The Winds Say?

"Rough Winds—
That Moanest Loud"

...s time of the year, seem to ... their frightened wings a ... warning to mankind of the ... gatherings of the germs ... Malaria, which lay across their ... through fields and forests ... marshes and meadows. ... therefore, timely heed, and ... readiness a good stock of

SQUIBB'S ACUE SPECIFIC

The Medicine of the Millions

... Malaria, Influenza, Ague and ... fevers. "SQUIBB'S ... SPECIFIC saved the lives ... patients—one an infant— ... were seriously ill with the ... of malarial fever and ... been given up by the doc... as hopeless cases."—C. L. D. ...erabad, Dec.

... and reputation of ...GUE SPECIFIC are ... even by the defend... ".—The Hon'ble Mr. ... W. HAYWARD, ... Court, Bombay.

... ...er yet come across a ...nce so effective and ... effects."— ... Personal Asst. to the ... Surgy., Hyderabad, Dec.

Remember SQIBB'S is the safe cure for all Fevers. Sold all over India.

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CHEMISTS, BOMBAY.

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No. 96
FOR CAMPERS, HUNTERS, etc.
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Stocks of stoves and parts in stock.
D. R. WAGLE,
GIRGAON STOVE DEPOT
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Specialists in the Manufacture of Motor Accessories.

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The Acme Mfg. Co., Ltd.
Bungalow House, Larnington Road,
BOMBAY.

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MODEL 1.

A small compact watch, giving great satisfaction to those persons who dislike a big heavy watch that encumbers and bulges the pocket. 7 jewelled lever movement. Compensating balance.

NICKEL SILVER — — — Rs. 22
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CHAFOTEAUT

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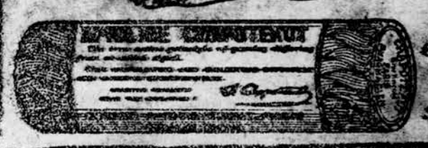

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Mind Tablet
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E—TRUSS

Famous Nature Cures, the "E" and the "A", are universally acknowledged to be the best boons to mankind. The former priced at rupees fifteen only is a sure cure for Functional weakness, lost Virility and Wrecked manhood while the latter priced at rupees twenty-five and annas eight only, is a safe and certain remedy for all diseases of the Eye, Ear, Head and Throat. V.P.P. charges extra for both. Thousands sold in India. Highest references. Each worth its weight in gold and many times over. Testimonials elsewhere. Detailed booklets per one or both, as desired, free on application to—

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BATALA (PUNJAB)

ACTINA

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is often attributable to good health & making the most of opportunities.

A nervous breakdown has often been the forerunner of disaster and ill health the barrier to life's prospects.

HUXLEYS NER-VIGOR

of the acid glycero-phosphates improves the general condition by supplying the blood with natural phosphorus bearing elements which go to repair and build up broken-down cell life and vitality.

Original bottles of 60 doses sold throughout India, Burma, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, etc.
ANGLO-AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL Co., Ltd., Croydon, London.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

Acts like a Charm in DIARRHOEA and is the only Specific in CHOLERA and DYSENTERY

Checks and arrests FEVER, CROUP, AGUE.
The Best Remedy known for COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.

The only Palliative in NEURALGIA, GOUT, RHEUMATISM.

Convincing Medical Testimony accompanies each Bottle.

Sold in Bottles by all Chemists. Prices in England, 1/3 and 3/-

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The first Pioneer until the Founder of this Business in a fashionable style.

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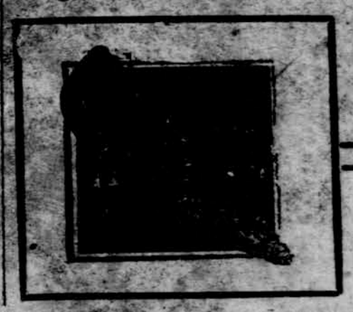

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The only ... Ayurvedic Pharmacists.
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Fine Memorial and Ideal Sculptural and Painting Works.

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Take our tip
Call for and try
GIRARD & Co's
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Grape Brandies

A RIGHT DRINK FOR YOU at the right price.

Years of distillation skill is concentrated in each bottle.

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SELF FILLING
FOUNTAIN PENS.
For Banks, Offices, and People of Affairs.
Prices Rs. 8 to Rs. 28 each.
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"RELIABLE" FOUNTAIN PENS
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SAFEST PROFITABLE INVESTMENT.

RARE OPPORTUNITY.

Still a small number of shares of the EASTERN MACHINERY & ENGINEERING CO., LD., are available at par.

This Company purchased the established business of Messrs. Metcalfe & Co., which made half-yearly profit of more than 90 per cent. in 1918 and it has commenced to do its business as a limited concern since 5th December, 1919.

The Board of Directors consists of Mr. J. E. JOWITT, of Messrs. Glen & Co., Calcutta and Bombay, Mr. F. HARRINGTON, F.R.S.A., of Victoria Memorial Calcutta, Mr. M. R. BARRY, of Messrs. M. R. Barry & Son, Merchant and Landlord Calcutta Mr. N. M. CHOUDHURY, M.I.M.E., of Messrs. Choudhury & Co., and Honorary Secretary Indian Mining Federation, Mr. R. BANERJIA, of Messrs. Metcalfe & Co.

The Secretaries are Messrs. Metcalfe & Co., of 15, Canning St. Calcutta.

The total Capital is Rs. 10,00,000 divided into 100,000 shares of Rs. 10 each, Rs. 2 payable with application Rs. 5 on allotment, and the remainder by two calls.

Highly spoken of by the Capital, Commerce, Amrit Bazar Patrika, Statesman, Englishman, etc., etc.

Apply to the underwriters.

Messrs. M. R. BARRY & SON, 6/A, Kanai Seal Street, CALCUTTA.

TO THE NATIONS

By PAUL RICHARD

WITH AN INTRODUCTION BY

RABINDRANATH TAGORE

THIS BOOK

By a Frenchman with true spiritual vision, lays bare the causes of War in all ages, and enunciates the doctrine that lasting peace can only be found in the free dedication by all Nations all their powers to the service Humanity.

Contents:

The Falsity of Yesterday
The Illusion of To-day
The Realities of To-morrow
The Day of the Captives
The Great Eve
The Dawn
The Law of the Peoples
The Ideal of the Peoples
The Progress of the Peoples
The Charter of the Nations
The Peace of the World
The Consciousness of Humanity

OPINIONS.

"When I met Monsieur Richard n Japan I became more reassured in my mind about the higher era of civilization than when I read about the big schemes which the politicians are formulating for ushering the age of peac into the world.....When giganti forces of destruction were holding thei orgies of fury, I saw this solitary young Frenchman, unknown to fame, ...face beaming with the lights of the new dawn and his voice vibrating with the message of new life, and I felt sure that the great To-morrow has already come, though not registered in the Calendar of the statesmen."

—RABINDRANATH TAGORE.

Some Extracts from the Book.

Is it asking too much of the nations of to-day to be civilised nations, putting into practice the principles of the civilised man?

No nation lives but through the services it renders to Humanity.

The struggle for life is changing into union for life.

"Peace" had come to imply a state of things which permitted the big nations to treat the little nations as they pleased.

The longer the war goes on, the more the reasons for waging the war increase, some being less and less desirous of losing what they have gained, the others more and more desirous of regaining what they have lost.

Even while wishing for peace, selfishness makes war inevitable.

Beyond the Europe which is dying, there is another Europe which is preparing to live

It is when their conflicts separate them that the people learn how close they are to one another.

Of what uses are the enterprises of pacifism when peace is not in the hearts of men?

Printed on Superior Antique Paper and Bound in Cloth Re. 1-8-0.

THE SEED OF RACE

AN ESSAY ON INDIAN EDUCATION

By SIR JOHN WOODROFF

Finely got up and Bound in Cloth, Price Re. 1.

GANESH & Co.

Publishers, MADRAS.

BOMBAY CHURCHES.

4th Sunday After Easter 2nd May, 1920.

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

St. Thomas Cathedral, Church Gate Street.—7 a.m. Holy Communion; 7-45 a.m. Matins 8-30 a.m. Holy Communion (Choral). Woodward in E. flat. Hymns 135, 133, 313, 298. Children's Service, 5-30 p.m.; Evensong and Sermon, 6-30 p.m.; Canticles—Anthem—Woodward in A. Hymns 140, 292, 227. Collections for Cathedral High Schools. Daily Matins at 7-15 a.m., and Evensong at 5.15 p.m. Daily Holy Communion at 7-45 a.m. On Wednesdays, Choral Evensong at 6-30 p-m.

Christ Church, Byculla.—7 a.m. Holy Communion; 7.45 a.m. Matins; 8-30 a.m. Holy Communion (Choral). 5-15 Sunday School; 6-30 p.m. Evensong.

St. John the Evangelist (Afghan Memorial Church), Colaba.—8 a.m. Holy Communion (Choral); 10 a.m. Parade Service and Matins; 5-15 p.m. Sunday School; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon.

Emmanuel Church (C.M.S.), Girgaum.—English Services—8 a.m. Morning Prayer and Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m. Evening Prayer and Sermon: Collections for Church Expenses and Poor. Marathi Service at 9-30 a.m.; Gujerati Service at 2-30 p.m.

St. Paul's Church, Kamatipura.—10 a.m. Tamil Service (Holy Communion on alternate Sundays). Rev. J. Martyn in charge.

St. Mary the Virgin, Parel.—6-15 a.m. Holy Communion (Choral); 5-15 p.m. Sunday School; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon.

St. Nicholas' Church, opposite Prince's Dock.—10 a.m. Holy Communion; 7-30 p.m Evening Service.

Holy Trinity Church, Hornby Road.—8 a.m. Morning Prayer; 8-30 a.m. Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon.

Holy Cross, Oomarkhadi.—6-30 a.m. Holy Communion (English); 7-30 a.m. Holy Communion and Sermon (Marathi); 9 a.m. Morning Prayer and Sermon (Gujerati); 6-30 p.m. Evening Service and Sermon (Marathi Service at 9-30 a.m.; Gujerati Service at 2-30 p.m.

St. Stephen the Martyr, Bandra Hill.—No services during October.

The Good Shepherd, Dharavi. 7-30 a.m. Holy Communion or Matins, alternately; 5-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon, Tamil Service.

St. Andrew's Church, Morland Road.—(Marathi) and (Gujarathi), 7-30 a.m. Matins; 8 a.m. Holy Communion; 10 a.m. Gujarathi Service; 5 p.m. Urdu Evensong and Sermon; 6-30 p.m. Marathi Evensong and Sermon.

St. Peter's Mazagon.—6-30 a.m. Holy Eucharist; 7-15 a.m. Matins and Litany; 8 a.m. Choral Eucharist; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon.

All Saints Church, Malabar Hill.—8 a.m. Matins; 8-30 a.m. Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m. Evensong.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

The Cathedral, Kalbadevi—7 and 8-30 a.m. Masses; 5-30 p.m. Evening Service.

The Holy Name, Wodehouse Road.—6 a.m., 7 a.m., 8 a.m., 9 a.m., 6-30 p.m.

St. Anne's, Byculla.—6-30 a.m., 7-30 a.m., 8-30 a.m., 6-30 p.m.

St. Ignatius, Jacob Circle.—Masses; 6 a.m., 7 a.m., 8-30 a.m.; Evening Service 6 p.m (Week days: 6-30 a.m., 7 a.m.).

Rosary Church, Mazagon.—5-30 a.m., 7 a.m., 8-30 a.m., 6 p.m.

Gloria Church, Parel Road, Byculla.—Hours of Mass 5-30, 7 8 and 9 a.m. Evening Service at 6 o'clock.

Holy Cross Church, Lower Parel.—5-30 a.m., 6-30 a.m., Mass; 8-30 a.m. High Mass; 6-30 p.m. Benediction.

Church of N. S. de Salvacao, Dadar.—Sunday Services. Masses at 5 a.m., 6-30 a.m., 7-45 a.m. and 9-30 a.m.

Cavel Church (Our Lady of Health).—Mass 7 and 8-30 a.m.

Mount Mary's, Bandra Hill.—9-30 a.m. Mass.

St. Anne's Chapel, Palli Hill, Bandra.—7 a.m. Mass and Benediction of Blessed Sacrament. Week days 6-45 a.m.

Church of St. Francis Xavier, Dabul.—5, 5-30, 6-30, 7-30, 8-30 and 10-30 a.m. Masses; 6 p.m. Benediction.

St. Teresa's Chapel, Girgaum.—6-30 a.m. and 7-30 a.m. (Children's Mass); 8-30 a.m., 5-30 p.m. Evening Service.

St. Joseph's, Colaba.—8 a.m. Mass and Sermon; 5-30 p.m. Service and Benediction.

St. Joseph's, Umarkhadi.—7 and 8-30 a.m. Masses; 5-30 p.m. Benediction.

Our Lady of Dolours, New Somapur.—6 and 8 a.m. Mass with Benediction of Blessed Sacrament.

The Church of Immaculate Conception, Mount Poinsur, Borivli.—Mass 8-30 a.m.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

St. Andrew's Church, Apollo Street.—9-30 a.m. Morning Service; 5.15 p.m. Sunday School; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service.

UNITED FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

United Free Church of Scotland, Wendby Road.—6.30 p.m., Evening Service. Preacher Rev. R. M Gray. 5 p.m. Sunday School and Bible Classes; 9-30 a.m. United Service in St. Andrew's Church.

PRESBYTERIAN.

Ambroli Presbyterian Church, Girgaum Back Road.—Morning Service, in English, 8 a.m.; Gujarathi Service, 9-30 a.m. Marathi Service 5 p.m.

METHODIST.

Wesleyan Church, Colaba Causeway.—9 a.m. Morning Service; 5 p.m. Sunday School; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service.

Wesleyan Church, Victoria Gardens.—10 a.m. Morning Service; 5 p.m. Sunday School; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service.

Wesleyan Marathi Mission.—8-15 a.m. Morning Service Byculla; 9-30 a.m. Sunday School Parel; 4-30 p.m. Evening Service, Parel.

Taylor Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church Clare Road, Byculla.—8-30 a.m. Sunday School; 9-45 a.m. Morning Service; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service.

Bowen Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church Lansdowne Road, Apollo Bunder.—9-45 a.m. Sunday School; 11 a.m. Morning Service; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service.

BAPTIST.

Baptist Church (opposite Post Office), Middle Colaba.—9 a.m. Morning Service; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service.

CONGREGATIONAL.

Hume Memorial Church, New Nagpada Road, Byculla.—9 a.m. Sunday School; 4-30 p.m. Marathi Service.

Bombay Y. M. C. A.—12-15 p.m. Bible Study Class; 9 p.m. Song Service

ST. PETER'S (ARMENIAN) CHURCH

St. Peter's Armenian Church.—8 a.m. Matins; 9-30 a.m. Holy Mass.

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vs.
PTE. FLANNERY
10st. 7lbs., Challenger for Welter Weight class.

6 Round Contest.
DRIVER QUINLAN
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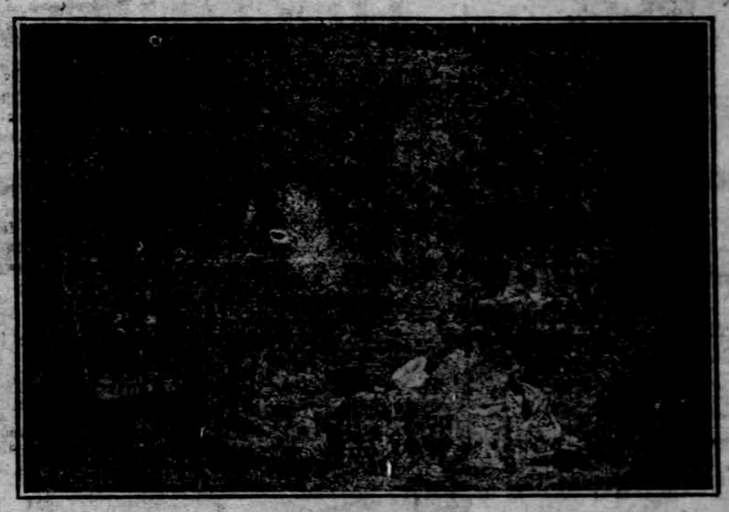

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PUBLIC NOTICES.

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Secretary.
Municipal Committee, Rawalpindi.
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9788

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

ADDITIONAL MOTIONS to the following effect of which notices have been received will be placed before the Ordinary Monthly Meeting of the Corporation called for MONDAY, the 3rd May, 1920 at 3 p.m., (Bombay Time):—

94. From Dr. Accacio G Viegas:—For requesting the Commissioner to require the Tramway Company, the Gas Company, the Telephone Company, etc., to inform him periodically as to the probable times when they will find it necessary to open up any roads, foot-paths, etc., in the City and to see that their works and Municipal Works are carried out at the same time.

95. From Mr Byramjee R. B. Jeejeebhoy, seconded by Dr. D. A. D'Monte:—For expressing regret at the death of Mr. J. H. Dunkerley

96. From Mr Rajaram Tukaram, M.B.E.:—For obtaining a report from the Roads Committee as to the desirability of moving the Port Trust to provide an over bridge over the level crossing on Frere Road near the Bombay Port Trust Docks Hamalage office and another near White Gate and for expressing an opinion that the level crossing should be thrown open for at least half an hour before the starting time of the coasting steamers.

97. From Mr. Morarji M. Kamdar:—For expressing opinion that it is a nuisance and an obstruction to the traffic to allow a number of motor cars to stand out along the Sussex Road near the premises of the Ford Automobile Company, the Hyland Motor Works and the French Motor Car Company along the New Queen's Road and for requesting the Commissioner to correspond on the subject with the said companies and to report the result of such correspondence.

98. From Dr. Nadirshaw H. E. Sukhia, seconded by Mr. Naoroji M. Dumasia and supported by Mr. Mahomed Ismail Curtay:—For representing to Government that with a view to safeguard the interests of the important minorities of the electors of all the non-Mahomedan Indian representatives on the new Bombay Legislative Council, the voting should be on the cumulative basis and that the Bombay City should be divided into two main divisions, the first comprising the present A, C and D Wards and the second comprising the existing B, E, F and G Wards, and four seats allotted to the first and two to the first and two to the second division.

99—100. From Dr. Accacio G. Viegas:—(99) For expressing opinion that a Provident Fund be substituted for the present system of pensions on the lines of the Port Trust Provident Fund and (100) For requesting the Roads Committee to expedite their report regarding the steps to be taken for obviating the inconvenience caused to the public owing to the narrow wicket gate at the Chowpatty Level Crossing.

101—102. From Hoosenally M. Rahimtoola:—(101) For obtaining certain particulars regarding the laying of Tramway lines on a level higher than the existing level of the roads and (102) For representing to the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company the necessity of widening the gates of the Kennedy Bridge Level Crossing.

103. From Dr. Nadirshaw H. E. Sukhia—For appointing Mr. M. M. Kamdar to be a member of the Committee regarding the question of including additional areas into the limits of the City of Bombay.

104. From Dr. Nadirshaw H. E. Sukhia, seconded by Mr. Morarji M. Kamdar—For protesting against the action of the City Improvement Trust Board in giving an opion on land at Worli at a rate which is believed to be much below the market value.

105. From Dr. Accacio G. Viegas—For obtaining certain particulars regarding the milk problem in the City.

By Order of the President,
A. A. MOULVI.
Municipal Secretary.

Municipal Corporation Office,
Bombay, 30th April, 1920.
618

NOTICE.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY for the Amritsar Municipality, a SECRETARY on a salary of Rs. 700-40-900 per mensem.

Applications stating qualifications and accompanied by copies of testimonials, together with the following particulars should reach the SECRETARY, Municipal Committee, by the 14th May, 1920:—

1. Date of birth.
2. Nationality or Caste.
3. Where educated.
4. Examination passed.
5. Practical experience, if any.
6. Last employment and reason of termination.
7. Short history of services in previous employment.

SECRETARY, MUNICIPAL COMMITTEE,
Amritsar.
605

THE JIVRAJ BALLOO SPG. & WG. CO., LTD.

TENDER FOR WASTE.

TENDERS are invited for the sale of Wastes ready and to be manufactured for 6 months, ending 30th September, 1920. A deposit of Rs. 100 should accompany each tender.

For tender forms and other particulars apply at the mill.

S. S. WAGLE,
Mill Manager.
470

UNITED STATES EMERGENCY FLEET CORPORATION.

S.S. "SANTA CLARA."

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO ex s.s. "SANTA CLARA" are hereby informed that the steamer is due to arrive at Bombay on the 30th April. They are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for our countersignature.

Captain Robertson of Messrs. Ericson and Richards will attend Docks every morning to survey damaged packages and applications for survey in writing must reach the undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge.

No survey will be granted on packages removed from the landing shed or warehoused.

Shortages must immediately be reported and all claims submitted to the Undersigned within 30 days of the arrival of the "Santa Clara" or they will not be entertained.

SHAW WALLACE & Co.,
Agents.
United States Emergency Fleet Corporation.
Bombay, 30th March, 1920.
584

PUBLIC NOTICES.

(EXTRACTS FROM THE PROSPECTUS.)

THE Asiatic Machinery Stores Co., LIMITED.

(REGISTERED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT, 1913).

CAPITAL . . . . Rs. 5,00,000.

Divided into 5,000 shares of Rs. 100 each.
The Shares will be paid as follows:—
Rs. 5/- per share on Application, Rs. 5/- on Allotment, and the further sum of Rs. 10/- on each share three months after the date of allotment and the balance by calls of not less than Rs. 5/- each payable at intervals of not less than three months, as the Directors may fix.

DIRECTORS.

Sheth Ruttanchand Tallokchand Master, Esq., J.P. (Chairman), Stock Broker, 348, Shaik Memon Street, Bombay.
Sheth Poonamchand Karamchand Kotawala, Esq., Shroff, New Queen's Rd, Bombay.
Sheth Dalsukhbhai Vadilal Veerchand, Esq., Mill Agent and Merchant, Ridge Road, Walkeshwar, Bombay.
Sheth Ratanlal Chunilal Panalal Jeweller, Esq., Merchant, Malabar Hill, Bombay.
Mr. Madhavlal Hiralal Shah (Ex-officio) Merchant, Sobhag Mahel, Walkeshwar, Bombay.

AGENTS.

Messrs. M. Madhavlal and Co., 265, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKERS.

The Central Bank of India, Ltd., Bombay.
The International Banking Corporation, Bombay.

SOLICITORS.

Messrs. Dharamshey and Co., 3, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

AUDITORS.

Messrs. S. B. Bilimoria and Co., Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

REGISTERED OFFICE.

265, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

Prospectus.

The end of the great European war has given impetus to a variety of new industrial concerns, as is apparent from diverse recent floatations of various companies formed at Bombay, Ahmedabad, Calcutta and elsewhere.

It is expected that having regard to the vast increase of different kinds of industries, there will be a considerable demand for Machinery requisites, accessories and such other articles and there is a great scope for a Company of this nature, looking to the huge demands of the industrial concerns and the rapid commercial expanse and development at the end of the war.

If branches are opened at different stations, it would be a more paying concern. The Company proposes to obtain certain Agencies from India and Foreign Countries and according to needs and requirement also to appoint Agents, or establish Buying Houses in United Kingdom, Japan, United States of America and elsewhere.

The Company at present intends to do business as Importers, Exporters, Government and Railway Contractors, Mill, Gin and Factory Requisites dealers, but in course of time the Company also proposes to establish Factories and workshops for manufacturing machinery and other useful stores, things and articles demanded largely by the several Mills, Factories and other concerns in India.

There is no doubt as to attaining success in floating this Company. The usual consumption of the Bombay Presidency in the line is more than Rs. 30,00,00,000. There being very few Houses directly importing goods from direct Importers and then sell the same to the Manufactures, adding their profit to the price at which direct importing Houses can supply the goods to the Manufacturers.

It is the keen desire of this Company to deal directly with the consumers, as it would be more paying to both the parties concerned and moreover the profits of the middlemen would go off.

The present Company has secured the Sole Agency of the Deccan Paint and Oil Mills of Yadgiri which is one of the biggest Oil Mills recently started and supported by the Nizam Government, and proposed to be converted into a Joint Stock Company.

PURCHASE OF THE COMPANY.

The Company shall purchase the running business of the Asiatic Machinery Stores Co. as a going concern, including the goodwill, at the price that may be finally settled by the Directors.

AGREEMENTS.

The following agreements will be entered into by the Company:—(Being agreement referred to in Article (5) of the Articles of Association of the Company).

(1) Agreement between Messrs. The Asiatic Machinery Stores Co., of one part and the Company of the other part, relating to the sale of the said business of the Asiatic Machinery Stores Co.

AGENTS.

(2) Agreement between the Company of the one part and Messrs. M. Madhavlal and Co., of the other part, relating to the appointment and employment of the said firm as Agents of the Company. The remuneration of the said firm as Agents will be:—

(a) A fixed remuneration of Rs. 500 per month.
(b) A commission of 10% on the annual nett profit of the Company.
(c) A commission of 15% instead of 10% as stated above in Clause (b) on the annual nett profits if and whenever the amount of nett profits is sufficient to enable the Directors, if they think fit, to declare a dividend of 8% on the Capital paid for time being.
(d) That if in any year the net profits of the said Company should be insufficient to enable the said Company to declare a dividend of 6 per cent. on amount paid on ordinary shares for the time being, the said agents agree to forego 1-4 of their commission earned in that year in order to enable the Company to make up the deficit whatever the same may be.

DIRECTORS, REMUNERATION AND QUALIFICATIONS.

The following shall be the provisions of the Company's Articles relating to the Share qualification and remuneration of Directors:—

(1). The qualification of a Director shall be the holding of shares in the Company of the nominal value of Rs. 2,500.

(2). The remuneration of every Director shall be a sum not exceeding Rs. 30, as the Directors may fix, for every meeting of the Board attended by them.

GENERAL.

The minimum subscription on which the Directors may proceed to allotment is 10% of the Capital of the Company.

The preliminary expenses are estimated at Rs. 5,000 and will be paid by the Company.

Underwriting Commission and Brokerage shall be paid at the rate not exceeding 3% on the issued capital of the Company.

Failure to pay any future instalments on Shares allotted, when due, will render the shares liable to forfeiture.

Application for shares should be entirely made on Company's Application Forms and should be sent to the Company's Agents, Solicitors or Bankers with a remittance of Rs. 5 per share.

Dated this 20th day of April, 1920.

NOTICE.

MR. MEYER NISSIM, having left our employ the Power of Attorney granted to him, to sign as Manager, is CANCELLED as and from 1st April, 1920.

DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.,
3, Forbes Street.
Bombay.
595

LAND FOR SALE.

FOR SALE Valuable and extensive LAND between Kurla and Andheri. Apply to Messrs. RUSTAMJI and GINWALA 373, Hornby Road, Fort. 15

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICES IS HEREBY GIVEN that the 22RD ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 11, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, on THURSDAY, the 13th May, 1920, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), to transact business as follows:—

13th May, 1920, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.).

ALLUM, BHARUCHA & CO.,
Managers.

Bombay, 30th April, 1920.
603

MINERVA MILLS, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that it having been reported to the Directors of Minerva Mills, Limited, that Allotment Letter No. 597 standing in the name of Mr. Laxmanrao Trimbak Deshpande did not reach the Allotee, a duplicate Allotment Letter has been issued which is marked as such, and the original Allotment Letter has been cancelled and is now of no effect.

All persons are warned against dealing in any way with the original Allotment Letter bearing the above number.

Dated this 30th day of April, 1920.

By Order of the Board,
N. SIRUR & CO.,
Managing Agents.
589

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED

LOST OR MISLAID.

A TEMPORARY RECEIPT in respect of 10 shares Nos. 225607/16, of THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED, in the name of Mr. Hirji Raisey, has been LOST or MISLAID. Any claim in respect of these shares should be notified within one month to the Registered Offices of the Bank, Wallace Street, Fort, Bombay. Otherwise a duplicate will be issued to the abovementioned owner. 536

Bombay, 1st May, 1920

WANTED

A SECRETARY for Damoh Municipality. Pay from Rs. 75 to 100 per mensum according to qualifications. Post pensionable. None need apply who has no experience of accounts and office work.

One having knowledge of engineering and Sanitation will have preference.

Apply before 15th May, 1920.

L. S. DHAGAT,
President.
Municipal-Committee, Damoh.
591

CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

WE BEG TO ANNOUNCE that we are removing to 72, Apollo Street, 2nd floor. (Old Killick Nixon & Co.'s Office) from 1st May, 1920.

Shareholders and Public please note.

For Commercial Trading Co., Ld.,
C. VINAYAK & CO.,
563 Secretaries and Agents.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that JANU SUNDER PATIL and KASHINATH MANIK PATIL, the managers of the Shri Gunpati Temple have contracted to sell to our client Mr. PANDURANG VITHAL PATIL, the undermentioned property. All persons having any claim against the said property by way of Mortgage, sale, inheritance, gift lease lien, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 95, Ash Lane, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be comprised without regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Parbhadevi Road, outside the Fort, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement of 4275 square yards or thereabouts and Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 473, New No. 4278, Old Survey No. 593, and New Survey No. 1/1706 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of the Bombay Municipality under G Ward No. 2953 (1), Street No. 418 and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the East partly by the property of Cameria of Nossa S De Carino and partly by the property of Tarabai widow of Rambhao Harboo Damji on or towards the West partly by the property of Abdul Hussein Jivabhai and partly by the property of Mary Catherine Tius on or towards North by the property of Damooji and Jugganath L. Mahatrey and on or towards the South by a passage.

Dated this 29th day of April, 1920.

SHAMRAO MINOCHEHER & HIRALAL.
Purchaser's Attorneys.
557

A MOMENT PLEASE.

THIS IS TO INFORM THE PUBLIC that we deal in all sorts of machinery e.g., Engines, Boilers cotton Baling presses, etc. All persons intending to buy or sell any kind of machinery are requested to first have a communication with us.

Trial orders solicited.

UTTAM SINGH BEANTSINGH,
Machinery Suppliers,
Outside Shahalamigate, LAHORE.
553

NOTICE.

THE INDIA INFORMATION BUREAU 1,400 Broadway, New York City, U.S.A., will be glad to furnish any commercial, educational and other information it can about the United States of America.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our client Mr. HARIDAS JADAVJI has agreed to sell the undermentioned property situate at Ghatcooper.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lien, charge, trust, maintenance easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 61, Medows Street, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All those cultivated and uncultivated pieces of land of the "SUTI" and "MAFI ISTAFA" tenures and the grass and ghat lands fields trees shrubs and fish khhaddies, situate at the village of Ghatcooper Turf Trombay in the Taluka of Trombay in the Thana Collectorate formerly in the name of Khote Mahomed Mia Haji Abdulla and then in the names of Peerozshaw Jamsedji Commissariatwalla and Nadishaw Ardeshir Shroff in the Register and Survey Books of the said Thana Collectorate and in the Books of the Khote Haji Seomar, containing by admeasurement 29 acres and 35 Gunthas or thereabouts and are assessed by the Collector of Thana under Survey Nos. 126, 130, 154, 155, 156, 160, 161, 162, 164, 168, 171, 186, 189, 193, 194, 201, 202, 209, 210, 21, 24, 25, 26, 27, 29, 30, 34, 35, 36, 37, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 143, in the Registration Sub-District of Coorla District Thana.

Dated this 30th day of April, 1920.

AMIN & DESAI,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
610.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that PANDURANG WAMANRAO VELKER and MORESHWAR WAMANRAO VELKER, both of Bombay Hindu Inhabitants have agreed to sell to our client the the property hereinafter mentioned.

All persons having any claim or demand against the said property by way of mortgage, gift, sale, trust, possession, inheritance lease, lien or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the under signed at their office at 123, Esplanade Road, within 14 days from the date hereof as otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim or demand and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land of the quit and ground rent tenure together with the several messuages, tenements and buildings standing thereon situate and lying at the junction of Forbes Street and Bake House Lane, within the Fort of Bombay and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay admeasuring 714 (seven hundred and fourteen) square yards be the same a little more or less and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue Bombay under Collectors Old Nos. 8, 23 and 26, New No. 4830, Old Survey No. 1492, New Survey No. 2510, and Cadastral Survey No. 127, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under A Ward Nos. 1082, 1083, Street Nos. 4, 5, Bake House Lane, Ward No. 1187, Street Nos. 13-15, Forbes Street, Ward No. 1188 (1) Street Nos. 17, 19, 21, Forbes Street and Ward No. 1188 (2), Street No. 23, Forbes Street, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the North by Forbes Street, on or towards he South by Bake House Cross Lane, on or towards the East partly by property of Haji Ahmed Haji Mahomed and others and partly by property of the late Hon. Mr. Justice Budrudin Tyabji and on on or towards the West by Bake House Lane.

WADIA GHANDY & Co.,
Attorney's for the Purchaser.
123, Esplanade Road, Fort,
Bombay, 29th April, 1920.
586

WANTED.

THE public to know that our book. "The Guide to conjugal Happiness." (family life.) is the best on the Science of Sexes. Contains the recent discoveries and invaluable advice by American, French, German, and English Doctors and Scientists. Indispensable to those married and about to marry. The cheapest and the most exhaustive on the subject. Outcome of a long and labourious study. Very cheap. Price per copy Rupee one only (Re. 1). Postage Free. Only few copies.

Apply to: RIPON & Co,
Booksellers, Post Box No. 819,
593 Triplicane, Madras.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Sir VASSANJI TRICUMJI, Kt., and DAMJI DEVSEY, both of Bombay, Jain Inhabitants, Trustees of Kuntha Derasar, have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 121, Esplanade Road, in Old Agra Bank Buildings, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of land of the Quit and Ground Rent Tenure, containing by admeasurement 259 7/9 square yards or thereabouts, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 1039 and 1051, New No. 6769, Old Survey No. 664 and New Survey No. 2210, together with messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under B Ward No. 1703 and Street Nos. 28-36, and all which premises are situate at Dariasthan Street, Mandvi, at Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, and are bounded on or towards the East by the said Dariasthan Street, on or towards the West partly by a passage and the house of Varjiwandas Madhavdas and partly by the house formerly of Thuker Topan Mulji, but now of Dayal Dharsey, on or towards the North partly by a passage and partly by the house formerly of Tharia Khim, but now of Meghji Hansraj and on or towards the South partly by a passage and partly by the house of Karamsey Ranmal.

Dated this 30th day of April, 1920.

CAPTAIN & VAIDYA,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

619

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the Public that Mr. HAJI ESMAIL HAJI AHMED KURTHA, of Bombay, Memon Mahomedan Inhabitant, has contracted to sell to me the property described in the Schedule hereunder written. All persons having or claiming any estate, right, title, claim or demand in respect of the said property or any part thereof, by way of inheritance, charge, mortgage, gift, lien, lease, possession, easement, trust or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at 33, Musjid Bunder Road, Munda Bazar, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of Quit and Ground Rent Tenure, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at the West side of Bhendy Bazar or Parel Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 714-715, New No. 7885, Old Survey No. 1177, New Survey No. 1/4542, and containing by admeasurement (162) square yards or thereabout, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 8096 and Street No. 544-56 and 48, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the said Bhendy Bazar or Parel Road, on or towards the West by the sweeper's passage, on or towards the North by the property of Sakunbai Jaffer and on or towards the South by the property of Memon Haji Ayub, and which premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the Vendor.

Dated this 28th day of April, 1920.

SHAMSOODIN JIVABHAI,
Purchaser-in-Person,
33, Musjid Bunder Road, Munda Bazar.

620

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that BABOO BALMOKUND GOVINDRAM (Panjabi), of Vile Parle, District Thana, and Bombay, has contracted to sell his undermentioned property, free from incumbrances. Any person or persons having or claiming any right, title, interest, claim or demand to, in or upon the said property by way of indenture, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Inami land or ground containing by admeasurement 1,765 square yards or thereabouts, and bearing the following numbers of Vile Parle, District Thana:

S. No. 88 (K), Entry No. 1375, Falni No. 9/4, Pot No. 0,

and bounded on the East by the property of the Inamdar of Vile Parle, on the West by the property of Rustamji Byramji Wadia, etc., on the South by the property of Rustamji Byramji Wadia, etc., and on the North by the property of Manoo Tomoo Soz.

All that piece or parcel of Inami land or ground, containing by admeasurement 2,224 square yards or thereabouts, and bearing the following Survey and other numbers of Vile Parle, Thana District:

Entry No. K 1360, 1374, Survey No. 87, 88, Pot No. 1, 0, Falni No. V, 9/3 part of and bounded on the East by the land of the Inamdar, on the West by the land of Lawrence Farsoo Miskit, on the South by the land of Jav Gabroo Ghosal and on the North by the land of Rustamji Byramji Wadia, etc.

M. P. KILLAWALLA,
Babboolnath Terrace,
Bombay, Post No. 7.

Dated 30th April, 1920.

614

'PEEPS INTO THE FUTURE.'

Is everybody's everyday book. The codified experience of generations of Astrologers and Indian Yogis an astrologer in moments of anxiety and suspense. Every body may consult the book—no date of birth or horoscope necessary. Price **One rupee** only. The "Hindu" writes:—"Peeps into the Future will be found to be popular with those desiring of a peep into the future of their lives."

Apply to
TATA MYSTIC ASTRAL STUDIOS.
562 P. O. Chodavaram Vizagapatam Dt.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

SALE OF IMMOVABLE PROPERTY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the public that AUGUSTINE JOHN QUINY and LOUISA, widow of Pedro John Quiny, of Bombay, East Indian Chiristian Inhabitants have contracted to sell to my client Bai WASOOBAI, wife of Ladu Bhana the whole of the undermentioned property. Any person or persons having any claim or interest in or to the same or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, possession, gift, trust, inheritance, easments, lease, lien, or any otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes and to the undersigned at my office in Picket Road, Kalbadevi, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without regard to any such claim which will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of vacant land of the Pension and Tax tenure, situate at Mahim, Lady Jamsetji Road, admeasuring about 2,000 square yards (and being eighty feet in breadth from East to West) forming portion of a larger piece or plot of land admeasuring 10,521 square yards situate at Lady Jamsetji Road, Mahim, outside the Fort and in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 494, New No. 4336, Old Sur. No. 8788, and New Sur. No. 132 assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward G. No. 5715, Street No. 191 and which piece is bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the North by a Public passage on or towards the South and West by the other portion of the Vendors large plot of land and on or towards the East by the property of Manchharam Balgowan and another.

Dated at Bombay this 30th day of April 1920.

Picket Road, Kalbadevi Bombay.

HORMUSJI & PATELL,
Purchaser's Vakil.

609

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions Beyond the Seas King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for letters of administration of the property and credits HAJI JACKERIAH HAJI SAJAN, Cachi Khatri Mahomedan, a carpenter ...Deceased.

SALEH MAHOMED HAJI JAKERIA, of Bombay Cutchi Khatri Mahomedan Inhabitant, a Carpenter, residing at Kamathipura 15th Lane, outside the Fort .....Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceeding, if they think fit, before the grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, KNIGHT, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this Twenty-second day of April in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand Nine hundred and Twenty and in the tenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

P. B MALABARI,
Registrar.
R. B. PATEL,

The 22nd day of April, 1920.
FAREDUN K. DADACHANJI, Esqr., ...
Petitioner's Attorney.

608

INSURANCE.

LIFE ASSURANCE

Have you seen the latest Prospectus issued by the H.M.L.A.?

MAXIMUM ASSURANCE AT MINIMUM OF COST

It will repay you to send for a copy!

Funds and assets over Rs. 2,00,00.
Claims Paid exceed Rs. 3,00,00
Trustee of the Reserved Fund—Govt. o Bengal (Official Trustee)
According to Govt. Blue Book—The Oldest Hindu Life office in India.

HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE LIMITED
Estd. 1891.

Head Office: 69, Bowbazar Street, CALCUTTA
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THE
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Sir Hukamchand Saroopchand, Kt.
Jamshed K. Tarachand, Esq., Bar.-at-Law
Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Esq. (Pragjee Sooriee & Co.).
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TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

FRIDAY—From 1st March, 1918, MEHTA & CO., Auctioneers, 25, Medows Street, Fort, will hold bona-fide auctions every FRIDAY, at 2-30 p.m. Owners are not allowed to bid. Come and buy just what you want. You'll get it cheap.

MOTORS & ACCESSORIES

FORD PRICES AGAIN REDUCED.—4 seater Touring Car, Rs. 2,500; seater Runabout Rs. 2,300, FORD AUTOMOBILES (India), LTD., Hughes Road, Bombay, Telephone No. 707. Telegram "Autoford."

FOR SALE.—Thoroughly overhauled 35 Model OVERLAND CAR in perfect running order with Dynamo and Magneto on view at EMPRESS AUTOMOBILES near Empress Cinema, Lamington Road. 485

DAIMLER LORRY—3 ton used but in good condition, fitted with a new 35 seated Passenger Body. A useful car for a Motor Service, Price Rs. 14,500. May be seen and tried at The BOMBAY MOTOR CAR CO., LD., Apollo Bunder. 160

MISCELLANEOUS.

FIRMS desiring to deal with United States please write to JOHN WODICKA. Importer 213. East 40th St. New York City. 500

LEPROSY, Leucoderma, Patches, Spots Pimples, Marks, Syphilitic Eruptions, &c., arising from Blood Impurities cured radically and harmlessly in four weeks. Rs. 7-8 per week. Three days' treatment free for trial on sending descriptions fully. "SRI" WORKS, Beadon Square, CALCUTTA. 409

FACTS.—We wish to present for your consideration some real Facts regardin Typewriters and Accessories. Do not fail write to us when in the market for Type writers. Olivers, Remingtons, Rex, Fox Fox Portable, etc. A trial order will mak you a regular customer. Write to-day fo List, sent free, you lose nothing. STANDARI TYPEWRITING Co., Importers of Type writers and Accessories, 259/261, Hornby Road opp. Messrs. Cox & Co., Fort.

WANTED YOU TO OBTAIN EASTERN LIFE OF MARRIAGE POLICY which is a source of satisfaction to old and crippled. Provide you cash just on Marriages. Makes a provision for your dependants. Premium Rs. 2 and Re. 1 monthly. Very attractive schemes. A BOON to middle class people. Send for admission forms and Rules to-day. Address THE EASTERN INVESTMENT OF COMMERCE, LIMITED, Provident Society, 193/5, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. S

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A young, energetic, smart TYPIST with thorough knowledge of office work. Apply sharp to Box No. 447, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 450

WANTED.—A fast and fair COPYIST for a business firm. Salary Rs. 30 to 40 according to qualification. Apply Box No. 471, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 555

WANTED—A FAST TYPIST with sound knowledge of English. Apply stating salary required with copies of testimonials to Box No. 478, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 571

WANTED.—For constructional engineer's office in Bombay, good DRAUGHTSMAN, pay upto Rs. 250 per month according to qualifications. Apply Box No. 470, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 552

WANTED Competent ARCHITECTURAL DRAFTSMEN, SURVEYORS, and TRACERS in an Architect's firm in Bombay. Apply with certificates, stating least salary expected to Box No. 459, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 507

WANTED for a temporary office, a smart TYPIST, at a total salary of Rs. 70 p.m. Shou also have a good handwriting. Apply to SUPERINTENDENT, Electoral Work, 13 Cruickshank Road, Fort. 568

WANTED for a large Newspaper Company in Bombay a competent MACHINE MINDER to take charge of Newspaper printing machines during night. Apply with copies of testimonials stating references and the lowest salary expected to Box No. 500, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

REQUIRED—SECOND CLASS ENGINEER for Upper Sind, must be thoroughly experienced in Hydraulic pressing, pay according to qualification, starting with Rs. 300 per month and free quarters. Apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 469, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 550

WANTED—English Speaking INDIAN FIREMEN. Rate of pay Rs. 24 plus Rs. 2 English Speaking Allowance per mensem. Total average earnings over Rs. 50 a month. Apply in person to LOCO. OFFICES, G. I. P Railway, Parel, Bombay. 523

WANTED—A thoroughly compatant man familiar with Home and Iidian markets to manage contiuental Imports and Exports. Those having worked in the Line need only. Apply stating terms as to pay, etc to Box No. 480, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 584

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—GRADUATES and UNDERGRADUATES to take up social work permanently. Inviting start. Good prospects. Apply to THE GENERAL SECRETARY, SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE, Girgaum, Bombay. N. B.—Law students need not apply. 396

WANTED—Experienced efficient Gujarati-Knowing GRADUATES for the Parsi Virbaiji School, Karachi, teaching upto St. V and to be raised to a full High School in two years. Salary Rs. 120—10—200 and Provident Fund. Increments due after passing Secondary Teacher's Certificate Examination. Science and Persian knowing men preferred. Apply early stating qualifications, optional group, age, experience, caste, with copies of testimonials to HONORARY SECRETARIES, Parsi Virbaiji School, Karachi. 561

SITUATIONS VACANT,

DRIVER WANTED—Mechanical knowledge of Ford Engine necessary. Good references required. Apply GOVERNMENT SHIPPING OFFICE, Apollo Street, Fort. 583

WANTED—A qualified VETERINARY SURGEON for the Bombay S. P. C. Animals. Apply to the SECRETARY, 361, Hornby Road, Fort. 551

WANTED TYPIST, knowing correspondence. Must be smart and state experience and salary required to Box No. 479, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 582

WANTED—A GRADUATE (French or Science preferred), also UNDERGRADUATE for Z. B. School, Deolali from June. Free board and lodging. Good pay. 299

WANTED—Competent CLERKS for a first class Firm in Bombay. Apply stating terms with copies of testimonials to testimonials to Box No. 473, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 576

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—One ARMATURE WINDER and two CARPENTER WIRE-MEN. Apply in person with testimonials to STANDARD ELECTRIC CO., Apollo Street, between 10 and 12 a.m. 575

WANTED.—Two good DRAFTSMEN one of whom should understand structural steel design. Salary according to qualifications. Apply to Box No. 482, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 590

WANTED for an Import Firm, a hard working and experienced CUSTOM CLERK. Apply with testimonials to Box No. 463, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 518

WANTED for an Import Firm, a competent ACCOUNTANT. Only experienced hand should apply with testimonials to Box No. 462, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 517

WANTED.—AN EXPERT for working Silica Fire Bricks Factory. State qualifications and terms to Box No. 468, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 543

WANTED.—WRITERS for duty with KOHAT KURRAM FORCE. Pay Rs. 60 plus 50 per cent. Butta. Applications should be addressed to the A. D. M. S. Bombay Brigade, No. 4 Queen's Road, Bombay. 530

WANTED—A HINDOO CLERK for indoor and outdoor dispensary work. Good prospects for really hard working and honest man. Apply Box No. 485, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 601

WANTED—A GRADUATE or an UNDERGRADUATE CORRESPONDING CLERK with knowledge of typist. Pay according to qualification. Apply sharp to Box No. 486, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 604

WANTED—A smart SHORTHAND and TYPIST, thoroughly conversant of office routine work, especially filing work. Apply with copies of previous experience to Box No. 484. Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 599

WANTED for a LEADING COTTON Firm, a CORRESPONDENCE CLERK, who can write mofussil letters in English and Gujarati independently. Those having worked in the Cotton firms need. Apply stating terms as to pay, etc., to Box No. 481. Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 585

WANTED—ASSISTANT MANAGER for well-established Life Assurance Company, capable of influencing business and inspecting Branch Offices with second class travelling expenses. One with knowledge of accounts preferred. Apply with copies of testimonials or references stating terms to Box No. 465, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 574

SITUATIONS WANTED

AN experienced, enthusiastic youth, well versed in accounts, typewriting, etc., WANTS EXTRA WORK during morning or evening hours. Apply Box No. 457, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 502

COMPETANT Young Gentleman experienced in Supervising Building construction, and Valuation SEEKS SERVICES as Assistant to Architects. Apply Box No. 483, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 594

WANTED.

SHORTLY PROCEEDING TO AFRICA.—An experienced graduate, prepared to work as Sole or Commission Agent. Write with terms to Box No. 454, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 488

WANTED—HYDRO-EXTRACTOR for Drying Textile goods in good condition. Please write to THE BOMBAY INDUSTRIAL MILLS CO., LTD., 72, Apollo Street, Bombay. 588

TENDERS are invited for excavating earth from Palli Hill, Bandra. Apply Box No. 477, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chrinicle." 580

WANTED—5 CENTRIFUGALS, complete for sugar refinery work, basket not less than 21" Diameter, above preferable. Apply with quotations to Box No. 488, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 612

WANTED—STEAM ENGINE Compound without Condensor, 25 to 30 H.P. side by side, second-hand or new. Apply KISHANPRASAD Co., 200, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay. 525

BIG AGENCY BUSINESS—A well connected gentleman has negotiated to secure a most lucrative first-class agency business for an enormous concern in dye line desires financial partner to join him with a capital of Rs. 4 lakhs. Absolutely safe and no risk whatsoever. Annual return of fifty (50) per cent net profit on the capital outlay is assured. Apply sharp for interview, etc., to "DYE" or Box No. 464, Advt. Dept., Bombay Chronicle." 524

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Pieces of Lands on Ardheri to Kurla Road. Apply Box No. 476, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 579

FOR SALE.—One Indian 1915 Model combination complete with English side car and all accessories. Offers not less than Rs. 1,300 will be accepted. Apply Immediately to Box No. 474, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 577

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—40 H. P. ELECTRIC MOTORS, A. C. 440 Volts, 50 Cycles, 3 Phase, Complete with starting Compensator. Apply ENGINEER & CO., Pydhoni, Bombay. 449

FOR SALE—A large piece of land on Palli Hill, Bandra. Apply Box No. 475, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 578

FOR SALE—Canoe shaped English LANDAU by Thrupp and Maberly in quite good order. On view at P. B. PRESS CO., Modykhana.

FOR SALE—One big HOUSE, situate at Sankli Street, near Byculla, Bombay. For further particulars apply to Box No. 446, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 446

AVAILABLE FOR QUICK DELIVERY—Two new Road Rollers 11 and 13 tons. For full particulars apply to Box No. 442, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 458

FOR SALE—A newly built up-to-date building at Supari Baug. For particulars apply to Box No. 453, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 486

FOR SALE—A BUNGLOW on Malbar Hill. Price over Six Lacks. Full particulars to Bonafide purchasers. No Brokers. Apply Box No. 487, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 607

FOR IMMEDIATE SALE—5 seater MAXWELL MOTOR CAR, very little used, thoroughly overhauled and in excellent condition would make an excellent Taxi. Apply A.B.C. c/o Mr. D. S. MADON Broker, Old Share Bazar, No 1, Dalal St., Fort. 940

FOR SALE—600 I. H. P. Compound Condensing STEAM ENGINE, suitable for Mills or Factory; 30 ft. by 7½ft. by 150 lbs. pressure Lancashire Boiler. Prices on application from ENGINEER & CO., Pydhoni, Bombay. 448

READY—New 20 B. H. P. Super Diesel Crude Oil Engine, one-inch hydraulic tubes tested five tons, Marelli Electric Fans, cart weighing scales, Cameron pumps, Stewarts Cotton Presses, Hills' Boilers shortly expected. DREWET CHOWNA, Church Street. 551

FOR SALE—BAY ENGLISH MARE "BRENDA," aged, fully trained Pony, fast and handy, imported 3 years, Chestnut Arab entire Horse "Sunyasi," 5 years, 14 hands height very showy, partly trained to Polo, good hack. Apply MANAGING VETERINARY SURGEON, Wellington Mews, Fort. 596

GLOBE'S TYPEWRITER BARGAINS:—

	Rs.
Remington No. 8 Brief Fine	110
Remington No. 10 Self-Starter like New	175
Oliver No. 9 Brief S/Used two clr	215
Oliver No. 5 Fiscap. with Metal cover	175
Empire No. 1 Portable Visible Rs. 75 better	100
Hammond Typewriter with Back spacer	85
L. C. Smith No. 6 Policy, L/Case like new	250
L. C. Smith No. 5 Fiscap size	195
Monarch Visible, Brief Size	145
Blick Home Model Gujrati and English	175
Self-folding 7 lbs. Fox Portable with case	90

Please write us for a free Demonstration at your office of our world-famous Fox Standard and the 7 lbs. Self-folding Fox Portable Typewriters.

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TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE.

	Rs.
Smith Premier No. 4, 2 Colours	85
Empire No. 1, Visible, Portable, Fine	100
Remington 7, Rs. 100, 2 Colours	110
Remington 8, Policy Size	115
Adler, Visible, like Empire 1	125
Oliver 5, American Rebuilt, like new	160
Remington 10, Visible, Rs. 190, better	215
Remington 10, Brief, Rs. 215, 11 Brief	225
Remington 10, Factory Rebuilt, as new	200
Underwood No. 3, Policy Size, Colour	260
L. C. Smith & Bros. No. 5, Fine	200
Corona Folding No. 3 with Case, New	199

Best Typewriter Accessories.
NICOLLS & COMPANY,
Typewriter Experts,
Opp. Petit Institute,
Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

TO BE LET.

ROOMS TO LET at Plot No. 146 West Agripada, Byculla Club, well lighted and ventilated with up-to-date sanitary arrangements, complete with electric lights, Behind European Y. M. C. A. near Shamrock Building. Apply to the Owner HOOSAIN CURRIMBHOY on the premises. 504

PANCHGANI—FURNISHED BUNGALOW with two bed rooms, two bath rooms, drawing room and dining room. Apply for particulars to AHMEDABADI MOUNT HALL, Panchgani. 522

TO LET—For the Poona Season (June 1920) ASHLEY HOUSE, October) Bund Garden Road, Poona, containing six large bedrooms, large drawing and dining rooms, accommodation and large servants, well furnished, complete installation with billiard table, for Rajas and Princes and generally by Rajas. For rent, etc. apply 426, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 573

BY AUCTION.

GANDHI & CO.
Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
No. 52, Medows Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

THIS DAY SATURDAY, the 1st May, 1920, at 3-30 (S.T.) Messrs. Gandhi and Co. Auctioneers will sell by public auction at their Rooms No. 52 Medows Street Fort, household furniture including rich silk tapestry upholstered drawing room suit, marble top table, chairs and arms less chairs, Chesterfield sofa and glass door cup boards, wooden double-cot and cloth screen, screens, easy low chairs, office writing table, wall-mirrors, fire proof safes, electric fan, reclining sofas teapoy portmantou, Babagadi meat-safe, cupboard, Etc.

Property of an European:—
1 pair black wood velvet lined drawing room sofas.
1 pair velvet lined chairs to match the sofa.
6 leather lined office arm chairs.
The furniture of a shop:—
Big sliding door cupboards, cane chairs, writing tables, palin glass door cupboards, low chairs, 1 large stand.
By order of Messrs. L. H. Blomen Stock and Co.:—
30 swords (assorted).
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 1st May, 1920.

SALES BY AUCTION.

JIWAJEE SORABJEE & CO.

AUCTION SALE.

Under instructions from the Director, Royal Indian Marine, Government Dockyard, Bombay, Messrs. Jivajee Sorabjee and Co., will sell by public auction on Monday the 10th May 1920, at 3 p.m. (S. T.) in the compound of the Government Dockyard.

His Highness the Sultan of Muscat's Yacht "Nur-el-Nahr" to be sold by public auction Bombay by the Royal Indian Marine Department with all stores and fittings on board on date of sale.

2. The vessel is single screw, built of steel to Lloyds requirements with 2 decks. Fitted with electric light and connected. Accommodation for crew in forecastle, Cabins and officers on bridge. Large saloon, pantry, 2 single berth cabins. Built by Messrs. Courlay Brothers and Company, Dundee. Her dimensions are:—length between perpendiculars 150 feet, breadth moulded 2 2 inches, depth moulded 11 feet 4 draught light 5 feet 11 inches, draught loaded 10 feet 6 inches. Engine 12½ in. by 20 in. by 32 in. 24 in. I. H. P. 450. Boiler one single ended 11 ft. 6 in. by 10 ft. W. P. 150 lbs. Bunker capacity 45 tons. Speed 8 knots average per hour. Gross Tonnage 285.

3. Purchaser must remove the vessel from the Government Dockyard or moorings within 14 days of purchase at his own expense and risk. Pending such removal the vessel will remain in the Dockyard or at moorings at the risk of the purchaser.

4. Dismantling will not be permitted at the Government Dockyard or at the moorings.

5. Twenty-five per cent. of purchase money to be paid immediately on acceptance of tender, balance within 14 days of purchase and before the vessel is removed from Dockyard or moorings.

Should the balance be not paid and the vessel not removed within the time specified, the deposit of twenty-five per cent is liable to forfeiture for the benefit of the Crown and the vessel will be resold.

6. The Director, R. I. M. does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

7. Application to view the vessel may be made to the Superintendent, R. I. M. Dockyard, Bombay, and further particulars may be obtained from the Director Royal Indian Marine or Messrs. Jeewajee Sorabjee and Company, Auctioneers, 16 Nanabhoy Lane, Fort, Bombay.

By Order,
Director, Royal Indian Marine, Bombay.
JIVAJEE SORABJEE & Co.,
Government Auctioneers.
Bombay, 28th April 1920.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

On Government and G. I. P. Railway Lists.

AUCTION SALE of a large Lot of Blankets, Grey Drill, Khaki Twill, Bed Ticking, Blue Serge, Cloth Puttoo, Foot Bandages, Flannellette Shirts and Pith Hats etc.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 1st May at 3-30 a.m. (S. T.) Messrs. MEHTA and CO. will sell by Public Auction; at the surplus Textile Stock Depot (Haward and Bullough Mill) in the compound of Sir Shapurji Broacha Mills, Chinchpokli, by order of the Assistant Controller Textiles Sales, Indian Munitions Board:

A large lot of blankets, grey drill, khaki twill, bed ticking, blue serge, cloth puttoo, foot bandages, flannellette shirts and pith hats, etc., etc.

Cash will be required at the time of sale and goods to be taken delivery off at the same time.

AUCTION SALE OF 1 PACKAGE SATEENS AND 1 PACKAGE COLOURED POPLINS.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 1st May at, 3-30 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA and CO., will sell by Public Auction at the open ground opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully Mulji Jetha Market by order of Seth Gordhandas Goculdas and on account and at the risk of Punjabi Santram Ganpatray.

1 package 30 pieces satin gins.
1 package coloured Poplins No. 4500, 52 inches.

AUCTION SALE OF 87 BALES COTTON.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 1st May at 5 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA and CO., will sell by Public Auction at Cotton Green Colaba and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser at the Auction Sale of 19th April, 1920 Seth Dinshaw Nusservanji Daruwala.

87 bales cotton Lashur.

AUCTION SALE of a Very Big Plot of Land at Vile Parle at 3 Minutes' Way from the Station.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 1st May, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and CO. will, by order of Messrs. Khandwala and Co., Attorneys for the Owner, sell by Public Auction the undermentioned very valuable big plot of land on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of Khoti vacant land or ground together with all trees and plants standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Vile Parle in the Registration Sub-District of Thana and Sub-District of Bandra containing by admeasurement [illegible] square yards or thereabouts and registered under Survey No. 147, Pot No. 14-26 and [illegible] tion of 27, Survey No. 148, Pot Nos. [illegible] Survey No. 271 and Falni No. 8/2 and [illegible] ing Entries Nos. 2212/13, 2229, 3491 and [illegible] bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by B. B. and C. I. Rly., or towards the West by the properties belonging to Duran Pawloo Doming Saje, Dume Saje, and Pardoo Bawtia Miskit and beyond it by a public road, on or towards the North by the properties belonging to Phillip Pedroo Bawtia, Sujay Sumar Mhatre, Inamdar and Khushaldas Purshotam partly by a passage leading to a public road and on or towards the South by the property of Phillip Pedroo Saje and beyond it a tank.

Further particulars, conditions of sale and inspection of title deeds can be had of the Vendor's Attorneys Messrs. Khandvala and Co., at their offices at Medows Street, Fort, or of the undersigned.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 1st May, 1920.

The perfect rub for aches and pains wherever located and with full power for immediate relief a bottled under the name

Odmans

CYPRESS SALVE
(rub it on and rub out the pain)
per bottle post free

Anglo-Indian Drug & Ch[illegible]
[illegible] St., Mr., Sh., Hornby ROAD

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS' BOMBAY.

No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay
Tel. No. 521.

SALE TO-DAY AT 5 p.m.

AUCTION SALE OF A VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY SITUATE ON THE EAST SIDE OF GIRGAUM ROAD, OPPOSITE DUKARWADY LANE.

Under instructions from Messrs. SABNIS and GOREGAOKER, Solicitors, for Bai Mukta bai, wife of Vasantro Madhaurao Pitale, the owner of the property Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by public Auction THIS DAY SATURDAY, the 1st May, 1920, at 5 p.m., (S.T.), the following landed property on the premises.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY:—All that piece or parcel of pension and tax land or ground now redeemed together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate on the east side of Girgain Road, opposite the Dukkarwady Lane in the Island and Registration Sub-district of Bombay and admeasuring 287 square yards or thereabouts be the same a little more or less and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 11 new No. 49, old Survey No. 245 and new Survey No. 196 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Bombay Municipal rates and taxes Ward "C" Nos. 2043 and 2044 and street Nos. 333 C 41—1, and bounded on the north by the property of Karmsey Keshavji on the south by the property of Himatlal Jagondas, on the east by the property of J. F. Vaz and on the west by the said Girgaon Road under which said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Bai Muktabai wife of Vasantrao Madhaurao Pitale.

For further particulars and printed copies of conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Sabnis and Goregaoker, Solicitors for the owner Bai Muktabai wife of Vasantrao Madhavrao Pitale at their office at 5 Medows Street, Fort, or to the under signed.

N. B.:—Also private offers will be received respect of the above mentioned property.

WEEKLY SALE.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 3rd May 1920, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), at their Auction Rooms, at No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, household furniture and sundry articles:—

Furniture, such as drawing room suites, mirror door almyrahs, dressing and writing tables, teakwood chairs, fancy teapoys, cupboards, sideboard, etc., etc.

By order of the office concerned:—

1 Case Containing 144 tool bags of cycle.

By order of Kenneth McI. Kemp, Esq., the Acting Official Asignee of Bombay and the Assignee of the estate and effects of Eruchshaw Sorabji Shroff, an insolvent:—

Sliding glass door cupboard, wooden stand, chair, provisions such as tins of tea, coffee, mustard flour, salad oil, sauce, vinegar, etc.

At 2-30 p.m. (S. T.).

1 rubber-tyred glass-fronted office brougham.
1 rubber-tyred shigram.
1 rubber-tyred victoria and horse.
Second-hand bicycles.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE ARTISTIC HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURTURE, FIRE-PROOF SAFE, SILK CURTAINS, ETC.

The property of a Hindu gentleman proceeding abroad.

On WEDNESDAY the 5th May, 1920, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at Shop No. 46 opposite to Messrs. Lipton's Ld. in Apollo Street, Fort, very valuable household handsome artistic furniture by well-known makers consisting of sideboard, drawing room suites of sofas and chairs, mirror door almyrahs, dressing chest of drawers, corner cabinets, easy chairs, rock, ding chairs, dressing and writing tables, clothes, and gown presses, zoonda almirahs, chiffoniers, jardineers, palm stands, clothes basket, teakwood cots, fancy teapoys, hatstands, towel horses, washing tables, fire-proof safe, chicks curtains, etc., etc.,

The property of a Hindu gentleman proceeding abroad.

The property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF ELECTROPLATED, SOLID SILVER MOUNTED PRESENTATIONS ARTICLES, SWEET TONED ORPHENO PATHEPHONE WITH STAND AND RECORDS.

Under instructions from the office concerned, Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY the 3rd May 1920, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at their Auction Rooms, at No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort.

Electroplated solid silver and silver mounted presentations articles such as solid sweet baskets, asparagos and cake spades, strawberry service, solid silver cigarette case, sugar basin, coffee pot, manicure and brush services, sets of salad and carving servers, silver handle dessert knives, spoons and forks, electric lamp with time piece, sweet toned orphens pathephone with stand and records, etc.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF THE INSOLVENTS' RIGHT TITLE AND INTEREST IN THE THREE DWELLING HOUSES AT KAPADWANJI, DISTRICT KAIRA.

Under instructions from Kenneth McI [illegible] Esq., The Acting Official Assignee of Bombay and the Assignee of the estate and effects of the Insolvent Maneklal Chunilal Shroff, Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 17th May, 1920, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) the right, title and interest of the said insolvent in the following houses at their Auction Rooms, at No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay:—

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of land together with the messuage tenement and dwelling house consisting of a ground floor and three upper storeys standing thereon situate lying and being at Kapadvanj in the Registration Sub-district of Kapadvanj, District of Kaira containing by admeasurement 240 (i.e. 20x12) square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the East by the property of Nathji Purshotam on or towards the North by a Public Road and on or towards the South by a piece of land and beyond that Road and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No. 5/435B and are now in the possession of the Insolvent and to which the Insolvent is absolutely entitled subject only to the right of residence of Bai Surai widow of Asharam Runchhordas, the paternal grandmother of the Insolvent.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Undersigned or to Messrs. Bhimji & Co., Solicitor, at their office in Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE of 594 bags of Groundnut Seeds, Madras Water Shelled.

Under instructions from Messrs. Shamrao Minicheher and Hiralal, Solicitors for Messrs Manchand Walchand and Co. and on account and at the risk of Messrs Velji Shivji and Co., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 6th May, 1920, at 3-45 p.m. (S. T.), at the godown of Messrs. Manchand Walchand and Co. at Musjid Sliding Road, Dana Bunder:—

594 bags of groundnut seeds, Madras water shelled, which goods are not of the contract quality.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the goods can be inspected at the said Godown at Dana Bunder.

Bombay, 1st May, 1920.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 1st May, 1920.

KING OF TONIC

Makardhvaj

Full of Gold, Silver, Amber, Kasturi and other precious ingredients. This celebrated oldest hereditary Yakuti will make you young—will remove all your weaknesses and will give you permanent unique strength. Price Rs. 6 per 40 pills. The oldest, and well-known. Factory which has received medals from every Exhibition. Please ask for free Price list.

DR RAKSHASHAV

It destroys the sole cause of all diseases, Constipation. It gives hunger. It acts as a purgative. It ensures sleep—and it makes the face rosy. It is sweet in taste. One big bottle Rs. 2/-.

Unza Ayurvedic Pharmacy

PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY.
Factory—Unjha (Near abemount.)
BRANCH:—Ahmedabad, Richey Road.

AIR

Propelled, outboard, modern, portable engine, attachable to ordinary boats.

If you desire Speed, Simplicity and Satisfaction do not fail to inspect this before you buy any.

50, Church Gate Street, Fort
BOMBAY.

Clubwalla & Co.

GOOD HEALTH

WITH FREEDOM FROM BILIOUSNESS, CONSTIPATION, HEADACHES, LANGUOR, FOLLOWS THE USE OF

Mother Seigel's Syrup! The help that the Syrup gives to your digestive organs ensures the perfect assimilation of the food you eat.

This effected, indigestion becomes impossible, and such troubles as pains after eating, biliousness, headaches, constipation, flatulence, acidity and dizziness are consequently prevented.

And not only that; you will then secure renewed stores of health and vitality. Take Mother Seigel's Syrup, and you will soon be enjoying good health!

Mother Seigel's Syrup

THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, April 29.

Disturbed conditions in South West Arabian Sea have nearly disappeared while those in the South of the Bay are slightly more marked. Rainfall has been local in Assam and has occurred at few stations on South Burma coast, and in Bengal, Orissa, West of Central Provinces and Bombay, and Deccan.

The chief amounts are:—Mergui, Diburgarh half an inch, Sibsagar, Silchar three quarters, Cherrapunji one and a half, Jubblepore, Bijapore a quarter, Kodaikanal three quarters.

The Mail steamer Kashmir which left Bombay on the 3rd instant arrived in London on Tuesday the 27th instant.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 29th April 1920.

Names of observations taken at 8 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barrometer corrected to 32 deg. Fans	29.784 Inches
Temperature of Air	85.7 Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76.0 ,,
Dew Point	76.6 ,,
Relative humidity of Air	0.748 ,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy =10)	2.0 ,,
Maximum temparature of Air	91.9 ,,
Minimum do. do.	80.4 ,,
Central Directions of Wind from midnight to midnight	NW, WNW, WNW
Movement of Wind	150 Miles.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean time. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Still.		Day of Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean time		Depth on Still.	
	Apl.	h.	m.	ft.	in	Apl.	h.	m.	ft.	in
Fri	30	m 9	12	26	1	30	m 2	53	17	5
Sat.	May 1	m 9	57	27	6	May 1	m 3	34	16	9
		9	58a	26	7		m 3	55a	18	9
Sun.	2	m 10	37	27	8	2	m 4		16	2
		10	34a	26	8		4	36a	18	7
Mon.	3	m 11	14	28	1	3	m 4	40	18	9
		11	7a	26	9		5	13a	18	8
Tues.	4	m 0	22a	28	3	4	m 5	26	15	6
							6	17a	18	7
Wed	5	m 0	6	26	6	5	m 6	8	15	6
		0	54a	28	1		6	47a	18	9
Thu.	6	m	38	26	2	6	m 6	37	15	11
		1	25a	27	8		7	19a	19	1

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

April 30 (Friday)	Sunrise	6h 12m	Sunset.	7h.	0m.
May 1 (Saturday)	,,	6h 11m.	,,	7h	1m
,, 2 (Sunday)	,,	6h. 11m	,,	7h.	1m
,, 3 (Monday)	,,	6h. 10m.	,,	7h.	1m
,, 4 (Tuesday)	,,	6h 10m	,,	7h	2m.
,, 5 (Wednesday)	,,	6h. 9m	,,	7h.	2m.
,, 6 (Thursday)	,,	6h. 9m	,,	7h.	2m

Phases of the Moon:—

Full Moon 1920 April.	3d.	4h.	24-7m	p.m.
Last Quarter ,,	11d	6h.	54-2m	p.m
New Moon ,,	19d.	3h	19-1m.	a.m
First Quarter ,,	25d.	6h.	57-6m.	p.m

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 30th April 1920, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded. Humidity is below normal and night temperature is above the average in the submontane districts.

The United Provinces.—The sky is clear and the air is generally drier than usual.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. Humidity is generally below normal in Rajputana. Day temperature is in defect at Ajmer; night temperature is below the average in east Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West. Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is below normal except at Bhuj. Day temperature is in slight excess in Gujarat; Ahmedabad records a maximum of 110 deg. F. Night temperature is below normal in Central India West and at Veraval and Bhavnagar-Para, but is above normal at Deesa.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is generally below normal in the west of the division. Night temperature is below the average at a few stations.

The Konkon.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is in slight excess at Bombay.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Belgaum reports 0.74" of rain. Skies are moderately clouded. Humidity is generally below normal except at Belgaum and Hyderabad. Day temperature is in excess at Malegaon and Nizamabad, the latter recording a maximum of 109 deg. F.; night temperature is above the average at Aurangabad, Hyderabad and Bijapur.

General Remarks.—Rain has fallen locally in south Malabar, the south Bombay Deccan and on the west coast of Ceylon; Colombo reports 1.47" and the sea continues rough there. Skies are clear in northern India and the air is generally drier than usual to the north of latitude 16 deg. N. To the south of this latitude conditions are unsettled and weather appears slightly disturbed in the south of the Bay.

Local rainfall appears probable in Malabar, the Madras and the south Bombay Deccan and on the Madras coast.

INDIA TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY FOR THE 29TH APRIL 1920.

Disturbed conditions in the south-east Arabian Sea have nearly disapeared, while those in the south of the Bay are slightly more marked. Rainfall has been local in Assam has occurred at a few stations on the south Burma coast, and in Bengal, Orissa, the west of the Central Provinces and the Bombay Deccan. Chief amounts are:—Mergui. Diburgarh half an inch; Sibsagar, Silchar three quarters; Cherrapunji one and a half; Jubbulpore, Bijapur a quarter; Kodaikanal three-quarters

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 HOURS ON FRIDAY, THE 30th APL. 1920.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 hrs	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total 1st Nov. to date	Departure, 1st Nov. to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire ..	—	—	..	..	..	..
Do. (26th) ..	90.1	78	83	..	2.91	—0.81
Jask ..	87	368.7	58	..	6.97	+2.61
Muskat ..	86.5	70.0	68	..	0.82	—3.09
PUNJAB—						
Multan ..	95.7	71.5	79	0.07	2.18	+0.35
Rawalpindi ..	85.9	58.1	57	0.08	8.63	+1.60
Lahore ..	94.4	7.8	55	..	3.33	—0.51
Bikaner ..	97.6	73.8	44	..	1.76	—0.45
Ambala ..	95.8	71.8	30	..	4.39	+1.40
Delhi ..	101.4	76.1	34	..	2.32	—0.99
UNITED PROVINCES.						
Agra ..	104.8	78.5	23	..	2.10	+0.10
Manipuri ..	103.4	74.0	22	..	1.43	—1.07
Jhansi ..	105.4	8	26	..	0.24	—0.61
Cawnpore ..	103	76.1	29	..	1.46	—0.36
Allahabad ..	88.4	75.1	21	..	1.04	—1.36
SIND & RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad ..	96.2	78.2	40	..	0.78	—0.46
Karachi ..	98.5	78.2	81	..	0.45	—1.22
Ajmer ..	100.6	77.4	39	..	2.64	+1.18
Jaipur ..	95.0	73.3	23	..	2.71	+1.03
Kotah ..	100.3	82.6	19	..	4.02	+0.56
Mount Abu ..	83.3	72.6	18	..	0.78	—0.51
GUJRAT KATHIAWAR & CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj ..	85.1	74.5	58	..	0.12	—0.43
Dwarka ..	105.6	79.5	81	..	1.07	—0.24
Veraval ..	103.8	75.9	72	..	0.78	+0.31
Rajkot ..	104.6	73.9	51	..	2.10	+1.56
Bhavnagar Para ..	100.2	76.0	47	..	3.66	+1.17
Surat ..	1 5.	75.1	56	..	4.06	+3.63
Ahmedabad ..	99.1	78.1	49	..	1.30	+0.90
Deesa ..	102.9	75.0	56	..	0.06	—0.47
Neemuch ..	103.5	75.6	45	..	3.31	+2.38
Indore ..	102.0	77.1	51	..	5.03	+3.90
CENTRAL PROVINCES						
Jubbulpore ..	105.9	71.3	27	..	1.32	—1.77
Saugor ..	107.0	78.3	17	..	0.62	—1.74
Hoshangabad ..	110.4	76.0	29	..	3.65	+1.67
Khandwa ..	103.4	78.3	..	..	6.64	+5.28
Akola ..	102.0	77.5	18	..	1.74	—0.49
Amraoti ..	104.9	84.9	18	..	3.14	+0.84
Nagpur ..	106.5	81.8	34	..	2.09	—1.08
Chanda ..	90.9	73.0	43	..	2.53	+0.96
Raipur ..	90.1	80.4	64	..	1.96	—0.92
KONKAN—						
Bombay ..	91.7	80.4	75	..	1.50	+0.80
Ratnagiri ..	90.9	82.1	68	..	0.78	—0.34
Marmugoa ..	89.8	81.6	76	0.10	0.73	—0.34
Harwar ..	90.7	74.0	88	..	5.71	+3.32
BOMBAY DECCAN & HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon ..	109.1	78.4	28	..	1.82	+0.66
Ahmednagar ..	105.0	72.6	25	..	4.91	+3.10
Poona ..	104.0	70.0	51	0.58	2.98	+1.31
Sholapur ..	105.1	81.0	46	..	2.79	+0.71
Bijapur ..	103.0	79.1	41	..	2.48	+0.41
Belgaum ..	94.0	70.9	59	0.46	4.14	+0.56
Aurangabad ..	105.2	78.2	14	0.01	3.15	+1.14
Nizamabad (Indr) ..	108.0	80.8	21	..	2.10	—0.60
Hyderabad ..	101.6	82.8	59	..	10.08	+7.70
MALABAR & CEYLON						
Mangalore ..	91.4	76.2	74	2.84	10.96	+6.44
Calicut ..	91.3	75.9	83	0.81	23.86	+13.69
Cochin ..	91.7	74.9	79	0.98	2.51	+10.44
Colombo ..	87.1	74.5	95	5.55	34.90	—1.17
MADRAS EXCLUDING MALABAR) & MYSORE—						
Masulipatam ..	95.1	79.2	72	..	13.48	+5.79
Bellary ..	99.3	80.1	51	..	6.31	+3.14
Cuddapah ..	104.6	82.4	66	..	9.68	+4.13
Madras ..	95.8	79.6	69	..	27.00	+5.60
Bangalore ..	93.4	69.9	66	..	7.80	+2.87
Coimbatore ..	94.2	72.7	79	..	8.48	+1.25
Trichinopoly ..	97.1	77.1	77	..	24.60	+14.26
Nagapatam ..	92.1	81.7	69	..	54.67	+23.76

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometer:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 6-45 a.m., Standard Time, on the 30th April was 29.784 inches on the 2nd February 1920 was 30.124 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to morcurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by 0.13 inch. for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 60 deg. F. In case of the ancroid the temperature correction is needed but for comparison at 90 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide in the stream at 8-40 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer readings should be increased by 0.10 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it coming given.

HERE WE ARE!

Ready to fulfil the Promise
WE GAVE YOU!
ARE **Y-O-U** READY?
Its to-night—yes to-night when
The Great Indian Mythological Play

Draopadi Vastra Harana

is first offered to the Bombay Public
BY

CINEMA MAJESTIC

You know Mahabharata.
And therefore know the theme of this play too
Then why any beating about the Bush
SUFFICE IT ONLY TO SAY THAT
It's a Production Perfect
Four Shows daily—5-15, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30.
Prizes. Saturday and Sunday at 3-30 & 5-15
NEXT WEEK?
Oh Wait and Watch
THAT'S ALL.

SALE OF NEWSPAPERS.

DEMAND FOR LEGAL RESTRICTION OF HOURS.

The hours of sale of newspapers were the subject of discussion in mail week at a meeting of the London County Council. On the report of the Parliamentary Committee, in regard to the Shops (Early Closing Bill, 1920,) Mr. J. G. Butler complained that a newsagent's shop might be open for the sale of newspapers at an hour when a tobacconist's must be closed. The sale of newspaper the street—one of the most demoralising occupations, encouraging the worst form labour—should be included in the operation of the Bill, and he asked the Committee to take steps to bring about such restriction.

Major Ernest Gray, M.P., stated that the position taken up with regard to newsagents' shops was due to the opposition of the Newsagents' Union, who declined to have them included in the Bill unless all street trading was stopped at the same hour. The matter was so complicated that he asked the Council not to express an opinion.

Mr. Butler moved that part of the recommendation as to suggested amendments in the Bill be the inclusion of newsagents' shops.

Mr. J. H. Harley observed that it was impossible to limit the public's thirst for knowledge.

The amendment was negatived.

BOMBAY WORKER AND HIS EMPLOYERS

The following appears in the "Indian Textile Journal" in connection with the recent mill strikes in Bombay:—

In the city of Bombay itself a hundred thousand work-people find living-wages in the cotton factories while a proportionately smaller number of the inhabitants earn far more in the shape of commissions, salaries, etc. The latter include not only the mill agents and shareholders but the cotton dealers, brokers, mill-furnishers and others who largely share in the profits of the factories. These conditions are more or less inevitable in large industrial concerns, but the Bombay millhand, on whose work and attention the outturn mainly depends, has now to face difficulties which did not exist in past years. There is the real practical difficulty due to the abnormal rise in the cost of living coupled with unhealthy and insanitary housing: there is also the pernicious influence from political agitators and others who do not hesitate to misguide an illiterate and ignorant class that has unfortunately enjoyed little sympathy from any organised or unanimous action on the part of the mill-owners during normal times when even men like Sir Dinshaw Wacha had to deplore the selfish motives of a section of the agents who ignored concerted measures for the good of the industry at large. Master and servant rarely if ever came in direct contact within the factory, and while we may have good reason to condemn the obdurate and unreasonable habits of the millhand, a good deal has been archieved in the past by a give and-take policy on the part of the more enlightened employers. Comparisons at this stage may not be pleasant, but the comparative smooth working of the mills under sympathetic ought to have formed examples for agents who drew handsome commissions on production and whose friends and relations enjoyed profits which might have been shared in larger proportions primarily by the mill labourer and secondly by the investor. This being the state of affairs there can be no wonder that outside influence and interference were needed during the period of acute and sudden disagreement between the employers and employees. Sir Narayan Chandavarker and his associates have done good work during these critical periods, and if mischief could prevail in spite of their exertions, possibly greater harm might have been done if they were not on the spot. We are convinced that it was not only the instigation of designing persons that roused the millhands to concerted action but real practical hardships in various directions aggravated by the thought that there was prosperity and luxury all round while to the lot of labour came sickness, scarcity of food and clothing and miserable housing accommodation. There are nevertheless men like Mr. Rahimtoola on the Millowners' Association who can, by unanimity and a closer contact with the workpeople, bring about a fairly satisfactory solution of our labour troubles. In this they have the whole-hearted support of his Excellency the Governor whose personality and presence have contributed in no small measure towards the settlement of the disputes. The splendid work done by the Bombay Police during the strikes has also been deservedly acknowledged by the President of the Millowners' Association and we may reasonably look forward to a better state of affairs during the current year which has started with all the promises of profits and prosperity for the industry.

A correspondent from Yeotmal under date April 29 wires:—

Hearty rejoicings witnessed the proceedings of the Home Rule League anniversary day which was celebrated here under the presidentship of Doctor Munji of Nagpur. The Hon. Mr. Khaparde was present. The secretary in his report stated that the total number of members in the League exceeded 3,200. The president and Mr. Khaparde in their speeches advised the audience to work the new reforms as laid down by the Amritsar Congress resolution.

Sheikh Musheer Hussain Kidwai has accepted the presidentship of the Oudh Provincial Khilafat Conference which is to be held at Fyzawad on the 1st and 2nd May.

A meeting of the citizens of Akola was held on the 28th instant to celebrate the fourth anniversary of the Home Rule League. It unanimously supported Mr. Tilak's manifesto.

A Boon to Saw Mills
AND
Furniture Makers.

CASEIN GLUE.

Suitable for joining wood.

Our Casein Glue possesses high strength, and can be used cold in the form supplied.

For trial samples and particulars write to—

The Western India Chemical Works, Ltd.

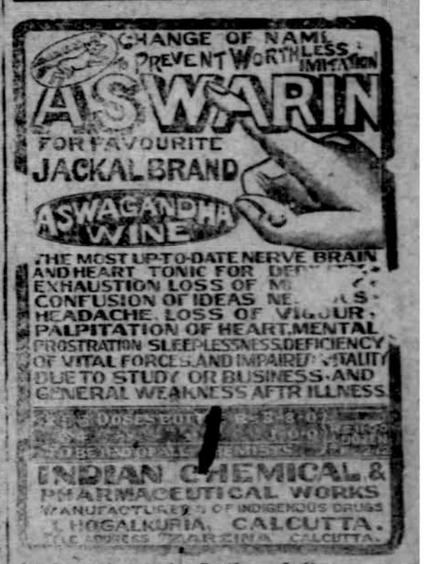
Furgusson Road, PAREL,
or to
Messrs. LALUBHAI SAMALDAS & Co.
Managing Agents:
65, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.
Wanted Sole Agents for:—Casein Glue, Distemper, and White Paint.

FAVOURITE
Because
FAITHFUL
The Star

SEALING WAX
Please ask your Stationer for it.
Sole Agents:
N. Lallubhai & Co.,
13, Tamarind Land, Fort, BOMBAY

Just Received
A Large & Varied Stock
OF
Mirzapur Carpets.
PRICES TO SUIT EVERY PURSE.

THE
Shri-Krishna Stores Co., Ltd.
KRISHNA BUILDING,
HORNY ROAD, FORT.
THE PROGRESSIVE HOUSE.


CHANGE OF NAME PREVENT WORTHLESS IMITATION
ASWARIN
FOR FAVOURITE
JACKAL BRAND
ASWAGANDHA WINE
THE MOST UP-TO-DATE NERVE BRAIN AND HEART TONIC FOR DEB
EXHAUSTION LOSS OF M
CONFUSION OF IDEAS NE
HEADACHE, LOSS OF VIGOUR
PALPITATION OF HEART MENTAL
PROSTRATION SLEEPLESSNESS DEFICIENCY
OF VITAL FORCES AND IMPAIRED VITALITY
DUE TO STUDY OR BUSINESS AND
GENERAL WEAKNESS AFTR ILLNESS
INDIAN CHEMICAL & PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS
MANUFACTURERS OF INDIGENOUS DRUGS
BHOGALKURIA, CALCUTTA.

Selling Agents in Southern India:—
(1) CALCUTTA MEDICAL AND SURGICAL STORES.
9, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay.
(2) Messrs. A. S. R. MURTI & SONS,
48, Wall Tea Road, Parktown, Madras.

COMMERCIAL

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, April 28th.

		Bales.
Total Days' Sales at Livepool		3,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.		
" " Sales of East Indian		300
" " Imports		
Mid. Americans Spot		
Egyptian F. G. F.		86.50
New York 11 a.m. (As known is in Liverpool at closing time)	May	40.30
	July	38.32
	Oct.	35.42
New Orleans 9 a.m.	May	39.20
	Oct.	35.15

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Liverpool, April 29th.

Months.	To-day's price.
April	25.30
May	25.02
June	..
July	24.83
Aug.	..
Sept.	..
Oct.	24.07
Nov.	23.78
Dec.	23.43
Jan.	23.22
Feb.	..
Mar.	22.93

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m. nearest actual values.

Liverpool, April 28th.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

April	..
May	25.12
June	..
July	24.92
Aug.	24.71
Sept.	24.44
Oct.	24.44
Nov.	..
Dec.	..
Jan.	23.30
Feb.	..
Mar.	23.05

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m. nearest actual values.

CLOSING PRICES

Liverpool, April 28th.

Months.	To-day's price
April	25 30
May	24.89
June	24.83
July	25.83
Aug.	24.64
Sept.	24.37
Oct.	24.07
Nov	23.68
Dec.	23.43
Jan.	23.23
Feb.	23.08
Mar.	22.93

Tone:—Barley Steady.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, April 28th.

M G	Bengal Good	13.75
" "	Fully Good	14.50
" "	Fine	15.00
" No 1	Oomra Good	18.50
" "	Fully Good	19.50
" "	Fine	20.10
" Broach	Good	21.35
" "	Fully Good	21.85
" "	Fine	22.35
" Broach	Scinde Good	13.57
" "	Fully Good	14.32
" "	Fine	14.82

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, April 28th.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	12,000
Day's Export to Great Britain	..
" " to Continent	8,000
Futures at New York May	40.65
" " July	38.52
" " Oct.	36.31
Spot Cotton at New York	41.35
" " Orleans	41.25
Futures at New Orleans May	39.22
" " Oct.	35.04
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 Quality)	16 1/16
Demand Bills	3.86.50
Silver Commercial Bars	114½

New York, April 27th.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	12,000
Day's Export to Great Britain	..
" " to Continent	..
Futures at New York May	40.75
" " July	38.60
" " Oct.	36.38
Spot Cotton at New York	41.75
" " Orleans	41.25
Futures at New Orleans May	39.47
" " Oct.	36.50
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	16 1/16
Demand Bills	3.79.00
Silver Commercial Bars	112

New York, April 26th.

Futures at New York May	40.40
" " July	38.28
" " Oct.	35.32

MONEY MARKET.

London, April 27th.

Rents 3%	57 1/4
Bar Silver Spot	65
" 2 months hence	64
Closing Tone of Silver:—Very steady.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 7 per cent since 15th instant.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	6 11/16
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	6 15/16
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	7
" " 6 "	7 1/2
Bar Gold (per oz.)	109
Interest day to day loans	4 1/3
" 7 days market loans	5 3/8
Consols 2½%	47
Rupee Paper 3½%	63 1/4
Indian Stock 3½% Sterling Loan	58
Government Securities 3%	48
Ex. On London at Paris: Francs	65.40

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	£74
Hongkong Bank	£123
National Bank	£55½

London, April 28th.

Rentes 3%	57 1/2
Bar Silver Spot	66 1/8
" 2 months hence	64 1/2
Closing Tone of Silver:—China buying. Forward is steady.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 7 per cent since 15th instant.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	6 11/16
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	6 15/16
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	7
" " 6 "	7 1/2
Bar Gold (per oz.)	108/4
Interest day to day loans	4 1/3
" 7 day market loans	5 3/8
Consols 2½%	47
Rupee Paper 3½%	63½
Indian Stock 3½% (Sterling Loan)	58
Government Securities 3%	48
Ex. On London at Paris: Francs	65.35

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	£74
Hongkong Bank	£122
National Bank	£55½

WAR LOANS.

London, April 27th.

Funding Loan 4%	£87
Victory Loan 4%	£40
5% New	£74½

London, April 28th.

Funding Loan 4%	£89½
Victory Loan 4%	£77
5% New	£84½

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, April 27th.

WHEAT.

Rosario Santa Fe—62lbs Nominal	94
Australian—61lbs. Nominal	96

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship April-May Nearest	£43½
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex Ship April May Sellers	£38
Linseed, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex Ship Apl.-May Nearest Value	£45
Tone of Linseed:—Dull.	
Linseed, Argentine, (La Plata) Apl.-May Nearest Sellers	£40
Cottonseed, Bombay (sound delivered per ton) April-May Value	£17
Toria Rapeseed:—April May Buyers	£41½

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£111
Standard Copper G. M. B.	£105
Copper Braziers	£170
Yellow Metal	18½
Hard Spelter	57

JAVA SUGAR.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Aug.-Sept. Sellers	83
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay Aug.-Sept. Sellers	84/6
Do. Do. Karachi Aug.-Sept. Sellers	85

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure May-June Sellers	2/3
Plantation First Latex Crepe April Paid	2/3½
Tone:—Firmer.	

London, April 28th.

WHEAT.

Rosario Santa Fe—62 lbs. Nominal	94
Australian—61 lbs. Paid Nominal	96

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex Ship April May sellers	£ £44
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs ex Ship Apl.-May Sellers	£39
Linseed, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship Apl.-May Buyers	£45
Linseed, Argentine (La Plata) April-May Nearest Value	£40
Cottonseed, Bombay (sound delivered per ton) April-May Neare t	£17½
Toria Rapeseed:—Apl.-May Nearest	£42

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£111
Standard Copper G. M. B.	£103½
Copper Braziers	£170
Yellow Metal	18½
Hard Spelter	57

JAVA SUGAR.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Aug.-Sept. Value	83
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay Aug. Sept. Value	84/6
Do. do. Karachi Aug.-Sept. Valve	86

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure June-July Sellers	2/3
Plantation First Latex Crepe May	2/4½

BEEF AND MUTTON TALLOW.

London, April 28th.

Fluest Australian Beef Tallow	97
" " Mutton "	97
General Tone of Tallow Auction	Weak.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

April 30.

Fluctuations have continued both in New York and Liverpool and have been heavy, at times. The net result of the week, i.e. up to the close of 28th instant in both markets, has been a decline of 56 points in May. 50 points in July and 13 points in October in New York, and an advance of 37 points in July and 41 points in January in Liverpool.

Locally though fluctuations have occurred the tone of the market has been easier. The highest and lowest prices for Fully Good Broach July-Aug. during the past week have been Rs. 470 and Rs. 450, and though the rate fell from Rs. 470 on Saturday to Rs. 456 on Monday, there was an improvement by Tuesday evening to Rs. 468½. Yesterday the highest was Rs. 459 and the lowest Rs. 452, the market closing at Rs. 454. To-day the Marwadi bazaar opened at Rs 453, and at 1.15 p.m. was Rs. 450. Closing rates are given below.

The easiness of the market has been entirely due to the operations of the bear clique, who sem determined to carry their campaign as far as they possibly can. The spot quotation for Fully Good Broach published by the Cotton Contracts Board, is, very rightly, far above the contract price in the bazaar, for it is impossible to buy ready Fully Good Broach at anything like the present contract rate for April May. and other stapled sorts are proportionately higher. The settlement day for April-May Broach is now only a little more than three weeks off, and though the contract rate for that delivery is about Rs. 15 above July-August, the latter position is being hammered daily in the endeavour to keep prices down. Bears are hesitating at nothing to further their own ends. The ultimate result remains to be seen, but just now bears are paying the own way.

In ready cotton there is a fair enquiry for stapled styles. Miraj is selling at about Rs. 550 and nice Cambodia at about Rs. 650. Punjab American of good staple and class fetches about Rs. 530 or so. Oomra and Bengal owing to heavy stocks, continue to move slowly. Receipts for the week are about 96.000 bales, and shipments continue on a free scale.

Ready transaction in cotton was dull.

Heavy sellings from Japanese and European offices and exporters, caused the market to a great fall, and so the bazaar decline perpendicularly.

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, April 30th 1920.

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	Rs. 3 3/8
Bank Demand	Rs. 3 7/8
Due Assistances 2m/si	Rs. 4 1/2
Ext Demand	672
American Dollars	232
Hongkong	2'03½
Shanghai	203
Japan	110
Singapore	102½

WHEAT AND SEEDS QUOTATIONS.

Bombay April 30th 1920; 4 p.m.

Ready	Bazar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Wheat White Delhi 70-80	59 0 0	8 6 0
" Cawnpore 70-80	58 0 0	7 15 0
" Karachi Benga	56 0 0	8 1 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	12 8 0	13 0 0
" " Cawnpore	12 8 0	13 0 0
" Yellow Cawnpore	13 8 0	14 4 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	15 8 0	16 0 0
" Thin	14 12 0	15 4 0
Teaseed, White 85-15	85 0 0	15 0 0
" Galar 75-25	90 0 0	13 0 0
" Galar 50-50	95 0 0	16 0 0
" Black	70 0 0	14 0 0
Poppyseed, White	....	16 0 0
Groundnuts	87 0 0	18 0 0
Mowraseed	8 4 0	8 8 0
Barley	49 0 0	....
Castorseed	57 0 0	12 0 0

Forward.

	Rs. a. p.
Wheat April-May	8 14 6
Linseed May	16 3 6

BOMBAY CHINA AND YARN MARKET.

Bombay, April 30th.

Rates per lb.

	Rs. a. p.
Davids No. 10	1 3 0
Shapurji No. 10½	1 2 6
Currimbhoy No. 12½	1 3 9
Shapurji No. 6½	0 13 9
Japan No. 40/1	3 5 0
Do. No. 42/2	3 2 6
Do. No. 2/40	3 2 6

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

BOMBAY, April 30.

Gold was fairly steady with good business passing. The demand for ready is good.

Bar Gold ready. Rs. 24.

EXCHANGE.

On the news of the reduction in the amount of reverted bills to one million sterling, the market eased on and closed quiet. There was a fair amount of export business done.

T. T. on London 2/3, 3/8.
D.D. on London 2/3,1/2.
Credit 3 Msd/a 2/4, 3/8.
D.D. on Paris frcs. 690.
Credit 3 Msd/a frcs. 785.
T.T. on Japan Rs. 107.
60 Days sight Rs. 99.
American Cross Rate S 3.88.
Paris Cross Rate frcs. 63.50.
London silver spot D. 66.
London silver forward D. 64 1/8.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

½ per cent. War Loan due 1929-47 88.
½ per cent. Conversion Loan 81.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan 91.
2½ per cent. Paper 58.
4 per cent. Port Trust long dated 64.
4 per cent Port Trust short dated 94½.
4 per cent Municipal long dated 63.
4 per cent. Municipal short dated 90.
4 per cent. City Improvement Trust long dated 63.
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa 88.
5 per cent. Municipal Sanitary 91½ to 92½.

BANK RATES.

Bank of Bombay 8 per cent
Bank of Bengal 7 per cent.
Bank of Madras 8 per cent.

SHARES.

There were violent fluctuations in the market this week with a big amount of business passing, as it was the last week of the May settlement. There were large deliveries for this settlement hence in certain stocks fearfully high rates of buddees had to be paid for the carry over to June settlement. The tone of the market quite buoyant and healthy. It seems the null operators are holding up in view of the large bear sales that are still open for June settlement. There is no change in the position of the yarn or the cloth market to warrant any big rise in the near future, but the tone still continue to be healthy.

Ahd. Advance 2900 N., By. Cotton 1550, By. Dyeing 4025, By. Uniteds 2325 N., Century 1395, Cent. India 5960, Colaba 3370, Coorla 3350, Crescent 730, Currimbhoy 1300, David 1820, Fazulbhoy 1880, Ind. Malwa 710, Kastoorchand 2900, Khatao 860 Kohinoor 4600, Madhowji 4700, New Great 1145, New City 4200 N., Pearls 1375, Premier 300, Shapurji 370, Stamdard 3500 N., Simplex 1135, Swan 1425, Swadeshi 5675, Tata Mill 2800, Andhra Valley 790, Alcock 1195. By. Burma 780, Bt. Burma Petrol 28, By. Tramway 1125. By. Steam 510, Bundi 60, Indo. Cement 695 N., Katni ord. 310, Katni defd. 1700, New India Insur. 32 pr., Shivraimur 33/8 Tata ord. 100 Tata defd. 1080, Tata Hydro 1020 Tata Oil 505, Scindia Steam 17/8 Tata Bank 61.

FINANCE.

Money was a shade easier this week, owing to, as reported, some relief granted, by the Finance Minister. The Hundi rate is reported to be down to 10 per cent. so that a big further rise in Bank rate, as preached by some people, is not likely to take place.

COLOUR MARKET.

April 30.

The significant feature is the lively demand for Alizarine. Its rate has advanced steadily from rupees twelve hundred per drum to about eighteen to nineteen hundred per drum. The stock at hands is almost consumed and there is healthy demand for the same from the mofussil. There is practically very little German Alizarine in the market. As for other Dyes the demand is very poor and the rates are almost steady without business passing. The Sulpher Colours have very little demand and the rates are ruling easy.

The quotations are:
Congo-Red, Rs. 4/4/0 to 4/12/0. per lb.
Direct Green, Rs. 5 per lb.
Magenta Crysrals, Rs. 21 to 24 per lb.
Methyl Violet, Rs. 9 to 10 per lb.
Alizarine, Rs. 1,800 to 2,000 per drum.
Auramine, Rs. 7 to 8 per lb.
Sulpher Black, Rs. 1 to 1/8/0. per lb.

MILL-STORES.

April 30.

The values of healds are almost steady, with little fluctuations. Large lot changed hands at nearly Rs. 1-8-0 to 1-9-0 per 800 yards. The Quotations from Home show no decline, and there is every possibility of prices still soaring high. The tone of the local market continues depressed, simply because of the nervousness of weak-holders. Immediately on consumption of old-stocks. the prices are bound to go up. Reeds fluctuate between Rs. 0-3-0 and 0-4-0 per 100 dents. Roller cloth, sizing flannel, etc., have little activity, the Quotations being steady.

Shuttles, Bobbins etc. have shown no advance in values Indents are being booked with English manufacturers; whereas indents with Japanese firms have become very limited.

The Quotations are as follows:—

Healds Rs. 1-9-0; Reeds 0-3-0 to 0-4.0; Rowings, Rs. 35; Slubbings (Jap) Rs. 50/55; Warpers (Jap) Rs. 55/60; Ring-travellers, Re. 1; Wil Shuttles 14½" Rs. 30; Jap Shuttles 14 1/2" Rs. 20; Jap Shuttles 13 1/2" Rs. 7/9; Weftpirn 5 3/8" Rs. 8/10; En Corical-pirn 5" Rs. 14/15.

CHEMICALS.

April 30.

There is little of activity in the chemicals markets; only Sodium Sulphide and Bleaching Powder are still ruling nigh. Sodium has gone dear and scarce, the prices varying between Rs. 30 and 40 per cwt., Bleaching Powder varying between Rs. 30 and 50 per cent. Farina K. is still dull and the price varies between Rs. 15/16 with the previous quotations.

PEACE-GOODS.

The Cloth Market has been dull and quiet during the past week. The demand, wholesale as well as retail, has been conspicuous by its absence, the stringency in the money market is being felt everywhere. The local agents of up-country buyers are not making further purchases, unless remittance of the amount is received, as they have not received money for the goods already sent by them on credit, and are therefore unwilling to incur further risk. Besides, it is reported that a Multani, a Marwari and a Memman, who were acting as Agents of up-country buyers, having made heavy losses in speculation in gold, have made themselves scarce in Bombay, without making payments for cloth bought from different dealers in the market, and nothing is known of their whereabouts to the creditors. At present extreme caution will have to be exercised by those in the trade.

The strength of the Manchester Market has remained unabated and the quotations received by wire during the week have been very firm. There is a disparity of twenty per cent. between local rates and Manchester quotations and earlier delivery than September has been very rare even for Grey goods. The labour trouble has been staring the makers in their face The ballot of the Lancashire Cotton operatives has resulted in an overwhelming majority in favour of strike to enforce the demand for increase in wages. but it is possible that a settlement will be arrived at, through the Ministry of Labour.

In Grey Shirtings of Manchester make values have remained firm and steady owing to light stocks. An English Importing Firm, who had made own-account purchases of standard Grey Shirtings at very high prices, has not been able to sell off the goods that have commenced to arrive, owing to local rates being very much lower and the rate of exchange being to the disadvantage of the buyer, and that too in spite of the replacing cost being very much higher at present. Grey Drills have been steady, but Jaconets have given way by an anna per piece all round.

Local Mill Cloths have been in very poor demand and the rates have been nominally steady at Rs. 1-10 to Rs. 1-14 for Sheetings and Rs. 1-12 to Rs. 2 for Long Cloths. No sales have been effected by the Mills.

WHITES.

There has hardly been any change in White Goods, excepting in 58 inches by 20 yards Red End Mulls, which have attracted the attention of a few buyers, owing to the price having been cut down. Gold End Mulls 39 inches by 20 yards as well as 37.42 and 47 inches by 18 yards Mulls have shown a slight improvement. In Nainsooks and Jaconets prices have not been tested in the absence of demand. White Shirtings have remained steady at last rates. In spite of the railway being open for taking up goods, deliveries have been very poor. The retail demand has also not been much in evidence.

The quotations for the leading chops of Greys and Whites are as under:—

GREY SHIRTINGS—

	Ins.	Yds.	Rs. as. ps.
Ralli's Far! No. 2000	39 × 37½	8	17 0 0
" 100000	45 × "		20 8 0
" No 33000	45 × "		17 4 0
" 2800	37 × "		14 8 0
Graham's No. 2730	39 × "		16 8 0
" "Yellow Horse"	43 × 39"		....
" No. 2310	44 × 38½		....
Dewhurste' "BBB"	38 × "		28 6 0
" "BB"	39 × "		22 0 0
" "Rupee No 5"	39 × "		22 0 0
Bates' No. 12838	41 × 37½	8	35 0 0
Bombay Co.'s No. 2580	44 × 38½		18 0 0
" No. 1500	39 × 37½	8	16 12 0
" No. 5600	38 × 37½	8	14 8 0
Ritchie's No. 5510	39 × 37½	8	16 8 0
" " 4462	41 ×		17 0 0
" " 1566	33 × 37/37½		....
Forbes' " 551	38 × 37½	8	....
Lyon's "Shunker"	39 × "		16 12 0
Fleming's No. 1905	48 × 36		23 0 0

GREY DRILLS—

Pepperell "Dragon"	29 × 40		33 0 0
Ralli's Musjid No. 425	28 × 40		22 0 0
Mitsui's "Elephant"	29 × 40		29 0 0

GREY JACONETS—

Ralli's No. 18	45 × 22		10 13 0
" " 18	40 × 22		9 13 0
" " 138	40 × 22		8 13 0
" " 636	44 × 22		9 13 0

GREY MULLS—

Ralli's No. 1030	30 × 18		....

WHITE SHIRTINGS—

Llepmann's No. 1500	32 × 42		33 0 0
H.B.T.C. 40000	36 × 40		41 0 0
H.B.T.C. 33.000	" "		39 0 0
Lyon's C. 4000	" "		....
Ralli's No. 9889	33 × 40		....
Forbes' K.B. 100	35 × 40		....
" 151	33 × 40		....
Fleming's No. 7182	30 × 20		10 0 0

WHITE JACONETS—

Bombay Co.'s Flower	36 × 20		21 2 0

WHITE MULLS—

Ralli's No. 6	41 × 19		10 0 0
" No. 60	46 × 19		11 0 0
" No. 600	51 × 19		12 0 0
" No. 6000	60 × 19		13 8 0
" No. 88	58 × 20		10 8 0
" No. 1270	27 × 18		5 10 0
" Nos. 50/55/60/40,"45"	50 × 18		....
" No 818	39 × 20		11 10 0
" No 250 (6 lines)	54 × 20		....
" No 350 (6 lines)	" "		16 8 0
" No. 335 (6 lines)	60 × 20		17 8 0
" No 425 (6 lines)	" "		16 8 0
" No 1440	36 × 20		8 12 0
Ritchie's No. 1260	37 × 18		5 12 0
" No. 119	37 × 18		7 8 0
" No. 229	42 × 18		7 8 0
" No. 330	47 × 18		8 0 0
" M/MMM 30," 44," 49"	54 × 19		9 1 0
" No. 95	58 × 20		10 0 0
" No. 66999	40 × 18		8 0 0
" No. 66999	" "		8 8 0
" No. 775	40 × 18		7 10 0
" No. 875	45 × 18		8 2 0
" No 975	50 × 18		8 10 0
" No 615	" "		8 10 0
Graham's "Baloon"	58 × 20		10 6 0
" Nos. 9/99/999/40"45"	50 × 18		....
" NO. 9999	55 × 19		....
" No. 142	34 × 18		11 4 0
" No. 420	36 × 18		10 8 0
Macdonald's No. 64	58 × 20		....
Greaves' No. 5080	27 × 18		5 10 0
Fleming's No 8080	" "		6 6 0

"REDTOP" ELECTRIC STOVE

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Cheaps Economical & Safe Cooker.

Rs. 15 Circular sent
Rs. 17 on request

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Lowest quotations for
Bi Sulphite of SODA
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Ciba
Alizarine

AND OTHE
Dyes

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Alexandria
COLOUR WORKS AT MANCHESTER.
Delhi
Madura
Madras
Calcutta
Cario.

WHITE NAINSOOKS—

Ralli's No. 7070/9090	27 × 18		7 4 0
" Nos. 61/81	" "		....
" No. 1900	" "		5 12 0
" No 39620 T.B.	38 × 22		10 0 0
Graham's Nos. 88/8888	28 × 18		7 14 0
" 95950/97970			....
" Saraswati"	38 × 18		....
" "Tipoo" W/WW	34 × 18		9 6 0
" No. 50000			10 0 0
" Nos.33340/33350/			....
" No. 33360			11 6 0
Lyon's Nos. 4545/5456/6767	28 × 18		....
Greaves' Nos. 30000/50000			6 14 0
" No. 8000 T.B.	38 × 22		10 0 0
Ritchie's Nos 350 1/4510/552028 × 18			....
S. W. & Co's. Nos. 5800/5820			
" "Motor Car"	28 × 18		....
Bombay Co.'s ZZ/ZZZZ	28 × 18		7 4 0

The above quotations are on bazaar terms, with discount of 3½ per cent. on Grey Goods and 4 per cent on White Goods.

CURRENT BANK RATES.

England	7	per cent	Apl. 15	1920
France	6	per cent	Apl. 8	1920
Germany	5	per cent	Dec. 18	1914
Russia	6	per cent	July 26	1914
Italy	5	per cent	Nov. 11	1915
Holands	4½	per cent	July 1	1914
Belgium	5	per cent	Aug. 20	1918
Austria-Hungary	5	per cent	April 10	1917
Sweeden	6½	per cent	Jan. 21	1920
Spain	6	per cent	Oct. 29	1919
India (Bombay	9	per cent	Apl. 22	1920
India (Bengal	7	per cent	Feb. 12	1920
India (Madras	8	per cent	Feb. 16	1920

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A French Remedy for all Irregularities. Thousands of ladies keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, as a few doses of any Irregularity of the System a timely dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them, hence their enormous sale. At all Chemists and Stores, or post free from MARTIN Chemic BOULOGNE-SUR-MER, ENGLAND.

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM COMPANY,

Bombay April.

Rising Sun Brand Bulk Loose per 8 Imperial	Gallons	Rs.	6 3 6
Rising Sun Brand New Tins	per pair	"	7 15 6
Swan Brand Bulk Loose per 8 Imerial	Gallons	"	4 10 6
Swan Brand New Tins	per pair	"	6 6 6
Anchor Tins	per pair	"	8 2 6
Rising Sun Cases	per case	"	8 13 6
Anchor Cases	per case	"	8 15 6

RECEIPTS OF COTTON.

Receipts of various growths of Cotton at Bombay compared with the corresponding periods in the previous years:—

Growths.	For week ending 29th April 1920.	Total to date since September 1st. 1919-20.	1918-19.
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
Khandesh	1,700	318 700	151,366
Central India	3,520	157 43.	115 036
Barsee and Nugger	6,562	179 980	76,969
Hyderabad Gaorani	5 024	110 907	72,794
Berar	20 083	485 364	310 079
Central Provinces	9,682	212 852	156,852
Total Ormras	52,706	1,464,212	852,595
Dholleras	1 869	137,851	36,870
Broach	1 884	134,97e	100 105
Comptas and Dharwar	6 183	74,353	60,462
Western-Northerns	3,904	83,658	40 029
Bengals (N.W. Provinces	1,296	177,826	74,680
Bengals (Rajputana	1,748	42,369	2 319
Sind-Punjab	15,233	328,343	325,733
Oceanade	107	3,616	5 827
Persian	274	2,231	2 116
Tinnevelly & Cambodia	674	22,493	41,643
American	Nil	Nil	1,256
Egyptian	Nil	Nil	Nil
Other sorts	8	11,800	9 486
Total	96,119	2,458,295	1,885,141

KATNI CEMENT AND INDUSTRIAL CO.

The eight annual meeting of the Katni Cement and Industrial Company was held on Tuesday, Sir Sassoon David Bart, presided.

The following is the directors' report for the year ending 31st December 1919. In the balance sheet for the year ending December 1918, in view of the indefinite position regarding excess profits duty Rs. 5,97,511-10-2 had been carried forward without making the usual allowance for depreciation. reserve and other funds. The above amount has been allocated as follows:—To depreciation on machinery account Rs. 2,00,000; to depreciation on buildings account Rs. 50,000; to reserve fund Rs. 70,000; to goodwill account Rs. 50,000; leaving a balance of Rs. 2,27,511-10-2 out of which Rs. 2,24,620; has been assessed and set aside for excess profits duty. The company has made during the year a net profit of Rs. 11,77,665-12-3 including Rs. 2,891-10-2 brought forward from last year's account:—From the above sum the directors have paid ad-interim dividends for 6 months ending 30th June, 1919, leaving a balance of Rs. 9,16,241-12-3 which the directors recommend should be disposed of as follows: To depreciation on machinery, Rs. 2,00,000; to depreciation on buildings, Rs. 50,000; to reserve fund Rs. 1,50,000; to goodwill account Rs. 50,000; a dividend on preference shares at 7 per cent. per annum for 6 months ended 31st December 1919 (from which income-tax has to be deducted) Rs. 17,500; a dividend on ordinary shares at Rs. 15 per share free of income-tax Rs. 2,15,130; a dividend on deferred shares at Rs. 138-10-10 per share free of income-tax Rs. 2,16,336-4; bonus to staff Rs. 15,000; balance to be carried forward Rs. 2,275-8-3; the working for the year has again been satisfactory and the quality of the company's cement kept up to the standard. You will recollect that in the last report it was stated your directors were seriously considering the question of duplicating the cement plant. That was decided upon some time ago and orders were placed for the necessary machinery, which it is hoped will be at Katni in the course of a few months. For this purpose the capital of the company was increased to Rs. 30,00,000 by the issue of second preference shares. It will be observed that there has been a small loss on pottery, but this department is having our close attention and we hope, with the new arrangements made to show a better result next year. The subsidiary lines, bauxite and soapstone show increases. The following directors retire by rotation, but offer themselves for, and are eligible to, re-election:—Mr. Mulraj Khatau, and Mr. Narottam Morarji.

In moving the adoption of the report, the Chairman said:—During the first half of 1919 the total output of cement was commandeered by Government and from July to the end of December one-third of the production was released for sale in the open market. From the report however you will observe the control has now been totally withdrawn and many new contracts entered into for 1920. The duplication of the plant is proceeding satisfactorily and a portion of the new machinery is now on the site. The small loss on pottery has been caused through our clay having turned out somewhat erratic but new deposits have been opened up and your directors are giving this department their closest attention and hope to show better results in the future. The subsidiary lines bauxite and soapstone show increased profits.

The directors' report was adopted and dividends declared.

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WORLI LAND.

EUROPEAN ASSOCIATION LEASE.

INTERESTS OF THE POOR AND RICH.

A special meeting of the City Improvement Trust was held yesterday, Mr. E. G. Turner presiding, when further consideration was given to the proposition moved by Mr. H. T. Gorrie that the European Association be granted an option of six months for a lease of fifty acres of land at the rate of Rs. 30 per square yard. This is about the land from the Worlee Estate of the Improvement Trust. Mr. Clayton had an amendment that the option be given only on 25 acres and not 50 acres; this amendment was eventually withdrawn and a new one substituted by Mr. Clayton.

MR. COWASJI.

Mr. Cowasji Jehangir who started the discussion, said that he was not going to discuss the question from a sectarian point of view; he only wanted the Board to consider the question on broad principles. He did not wish to prejudice the case because it was against a particular community. The question was whether they, as Trustees, should help the better classes? The Act and the Board came into existence for the general sanitary improvement of the city, and particularly to help the poorer classes to get decent housing accommodation. That was the object for which the Board came into existence and that was the principle on which the Board was acting hitherto. But now they wanted to depart from that wholesome principle and help the better classes. The one scheme for the better classes was at Worlee. The Trust had schemes for middle and the poor classes, and the Worlee scheme was for those who could afford to better and higher rents. Was it the desire of the Board to give financial assistance to the better classes of all communities, and he wanted that issue to be decided by the Board? He personally was against any financial help being given to the better classes, whether they were Hindus, Europeans or Mahomedans. If they helped one community, they would have to help the other communities also. He said that the better classes must shift for themselves. If there were any profits by the sale of the land—and these profits were incidental on account of the rise in the price of the land, which has been the case all over the world—they should utilise them for the purpose of building chawls for the poor in the city, and thus utilise them for a legitimate purpose, and not help the better classes.

MARKET VALUE OF LAND NOT ASCERTAINED.

If the Board were going to assist the better classes, was that assistance to be more than was given to the Zoroastrian Association at Dadar? The only answer to that question could be that the Board could only give the same treatment to the European Association. In the case of the Zoroastrian Society the assistance was given after the market value of the land had been ascertained, scheduled, and considered by a Committee. Lands to other associations were also given on the same conditions. The Improvement Trust had to suffer a loss on the one-room tenement scheme, but that they were bound to. But in this case what had the Board done to ascertain the market value? They had done nothing. He himself thought that the land was valued at Rs. 70 for the best portion, Rs. 40/50 for the next portion and Rs. 30 for the remainder. He was confirmed in his conviction that the market value of the land was more than those figures, if anything, and that price would be paid by *bona fide* people who wanted to build houses there for their own purposes. He, therefore, said that only those communities should live there who could afford to pay the price. Nobody could say that they would live on the best portion of the land and pay the lowest pr[illegible] for that would be absurd. It was [illegible] essential to find out the value were [illegible]d, and Mr. Cowasji complained t[illegible]d no particulars before them of any sort to arrive at any definite conclusions. All the communities should have equal rights, and if any assistance were to be given at all it ought to be given to the poorer classes. If at all they decided upon giving any assistance, they could only do so after they had the full particulars in their possession.

OFFERS IN HIS POCKETS.

His contentions were (1) that the better classes should not be helped, (2) that the value of the land was more than double of what was stated, (3) and whether to ascertain the value of the land the Board were prepared to receive offers from the public just at that moment? He had got in his pocket offers for the land at Rs. 65 per acre.

General James: For all the 125 acres?

Mr. Cowasji: My offer is for the best portion of the land.

Mr. Hatch: How many acres?

Mr. Cowasji: How many acres do you want to give? Continuing, he said it was not a sectional question. He wanted to prevent other people from putting their hands into the pockets of the Board and thus help themselves.

The Chairman: I have an offer here at Rs. 65 per acre.

Mr. Cowasji said that the offer he had got was a different one, and he was not going to give the details unless the Trust were prepared to negotiate.

Mr. Lallubhoy Samaldas asked the Chairman whether they could sell a land which they had not got, and which they had to acquire.

Mr. Clayton said they could not decide the matter one way or the other unless they had the full particulars regarding the prices of the land in their possession. He therefore withdrew his amendment moved at the last meeting about option being given only on 25 acres and not 50. When the Board had got full particulars, the Association could put forward their application and they would consider it on its own merits. He thought they should not proceed further with the matter.

QUESTION OF PRICE.

Mr. P. C. Sethna said they had not the particulars as to the lay out, etc., also whether the European Association would pay at the ruling rate of interest or at 4½ per cent. But the most important point was about the price. He gave instances to prove that the land was worth more than Rs. 60 per square yard. Land even further in the city was valued at Rs. 60 per square yard. Messrs. Mathradas Goculdas and Co. had purchased land some one-and-half mile from the place at Rs. 25 per square yard some time ago, but now they had been offered Rs. 50 for it, and that offer was not accepted.

The price for land at Worlee must be about the same as at Mahim and the land must be valued at Rs. 50/60 per square yard. If they were prepared to assist the Association, the question was to what extent they were going to do it. He did not consider it as financial assistance if they gave the land to some association at a cheap price and then tied their hands not to sell it. If they gave the land to the Association and prevented them from selling it, it would not mean profiteering. He thought if the Association had all the 50 acres they wanted, and they built upon it, it would mean an expense of about Rs. 3 to 4 crores.

General James asked Mr. Cowasji why he objected to the Worlee land being given to the Association, although he had no objection to assist them?

Mr. Cowasji said he wanted all the financial help to be given to the poor classes, and the land at Worlee was one of the best.

General James: Even if you get Rs. 30 you make a substantial profit?

WHY SHOULD WE LET GO LARGER PROFIT?

Mr. Cowasji: I do not know whether it is handsome, but why should we let go the larger profit which we can use to build chawls for the poor?

General James: What is the goal of the Improvement Trust? It is for the improvement of the city generally and not merely for the working classes. The majority of people in Bombay, upper, middle or lower classes, are working classes. If you mean the higher classes, then they are not the working classes. Those who are not workers, let them go out of Bombay.

Mr. Mehta said in reply to a question from the General that they were not profiteering, for only the best portion of the land at Worlee was valued at Rs. 60/70 and the other portion would be sold at lower rates.

Mr. Hatch said the Board had not got sufficient data to decide one way or the other, and he moved an amendment: That a Committee consisting of the Chairman, Mr. Chunilal Mehta, Mr. Sethna and the Collector of Bombay be appointed to consider and report to the Board: (a) The market value of the Worlee Estate, (b) the extent of the area in reduction of the market value that should be allowed to the European Association. (c) the area and location of the land that should be offered to the Association with details of the lay-out, (d) details of the proposals of the Association's scheme and (e) the Committee to report within a fortnight.

AMENDMENTS.

Mr. Cowasji Jehangir moved an amendment that the Chairman be requested to place a development scheme for the sea-side portion of the estate before the Board at an early date for consideration; that the market value of the land be ascertained within a fortnight; that this portion of the estate should be sold at the market value; and that the Improvement Trust estate between Dadar and Sion be offered to the European Association at the same concessions granted to the Zoroastrian Association.

Mr. P. C. Sethna moved an amendment that further consideration of this question be postponed and that the Chairman be requested to place full details regarding the development of the whole of the Worlee Scheme, particularly the middle area measuring about 87 acres, including the market value and the development of the plots as soon as possible.

Mr. H. B. Clayton moved another amendment that further consideration of the application be postponed and the Chairman be requested for full details, *re.* the development of the Worlee Scheme, particularly the middle area measuring 87 acres, including the amount of value of the developed plots as early a spossible; that the European Association be informed that the Trust regret that no further detailed option can be given to them at present, and probably nor for 6 or 8 months.

All the amendments were then put to vote and Mr. Sethna's was passed by five for and four against. It was then adopted as a substantive proposition by eight members voting for it.

INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, April, 28.

It has been decided that no qualifying examination will be held this year at the overseas centres for candidates for the Indian Civil Services who have served in His Majesty's navy and army or Air Forces. Examinations will be held in the United Kingdom on 21st October, 1920, and are likely to be the last under the Indian Civil Service (temporary provisions) Act 1915.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, April 29.

The market for jute shares was slightly easier to-day without much business passing. There was good inquiry for coal shares certain stocks being unobtainable at quotation prices. In miscellaneous section there was a better inquiry for cotton shares otherwise there was nothing of specialy interest to report. The following were the closing quotations:—

Coal:—Bhulanbararee 17/4, Bansdeopur 12/12, Bhalgora 48/4, Borcola 1/12 prem, Burrakur 49/4, Caledonian 12/4, Jainty Central 20/12; Neetooria 14/4, Patmohna 17 Sendra 34/8 small lot, Sowardih 21/8, Standard 74, New Kendah 11/14.

Jute:—Alliance 725 small lot, Anglo-India 307, Budge Budge 957, Howrah 70, Hukumchand 1 prem, Kamarhatty 958; Lansdowne 500, Reliance 58/4.

Miscellaneous:—Arrah Sasaram Railway 52, Allahabad Bank 275, Bengal Lead 12 small lot, Bengal Timber Trading 865, British India Corporation 14/14 and (deferred) 20, British India Tobacco 10/8, Burmah Finance and Mining 12/2, Dunbar Cotton 654, Fairbairn Lawson 3 per cent preferred 1 prem, Ganesh Rice 10/4, Hume Pipe 16/12, Keshoram Cotton 22, Kornafuli Tea 62, Muir Mills prefs 15/8, Madans Theatre 16/12, New Savan Sugar 13/12, Oriental Navigation 1/12 discount, Samastipur Sugar 18, Tata Industrial Bank 42/12 prem.

The Crown Prince of Roumania arrives in Simla on Friday and will be the guest of the Viceroy. The arrival will be at Summer Hill Station and will be private. A dinner will be given in honour of his Royal Highness in the evening by the Viceroy. The Prince will be entertained at lunch on Saturday at Annandale and will witness the Gymkhana that afternoon and will dine with the Commander-in-Chief in the evening at 'Snowdon. He will visit the 'Retreat,' the Viceregal House at Mashobra, on Sunday and there will be another dinner and dance at the Viceregal lodge on Monday in his honour. His Royal Highness will leave Simla on Monday for Calcutta.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

EXAMINATION RESULTS.

The following lists of successful candidates at the various examinations of the University of Bombay were published yesterday:—

INTERMEDIATE M.B. B.S.

Class I.—D H Dudha.

Class II.—O M Akbani; H L Alimchandani, M S Batliwala; P N Bhargava; Bhayani; F J Bhesania; R A Bhonsule; P Bilimoria, V S Borkar; M M Burra, A Cama, J M Damani; K B Desai; L Desai; J A Dharmadhikari; M R Dhawle; V Duranghar; F G D'Souza; R Dube; B Erram; P B Fatakia; B M Fernandes; Fernandes; H D Gandhi; D M Garud; G Giogte; G H Gokhale; G V Gollerkeri; R Goverdhan; W N Hardas; D L Hari; M Kadkol; B C Kaji; S L Kallianpurkar; M Kambli; R H Kansara; T C Kapadia; Kashi Prasad; D L Kavishwar; M M Khata; D Khatri; M G Khubchandani; A Machado; R J Mahudavala; D S Mankikar; Marquis; C Martins; J E Mehta; P P Mehta; V M Mehta; T B Mirchandani; V Modi; G D Mukharya; A M Naqui; S N Nerurkar; V V Paranjpe; C M Parikh; D Parulkar; B A Pathak; C V Ramchandani; T C Ramchandani; C L Raval; N Rochlani; B G Sahasrabudhe; B G Sarobat; T F Sequeira; N D Shah; R S Shah; H Shah; H K Shahani; T D Shahani; D Shanbhag; B A Shete; V G Shrotriya; P Shukla; M N Surti; K N Tandon; K R Tipnis; B L Trivedi; E R Udwadia; J S Vaidya; T M Vartak; D N Verma; A Wadia.

M R Dhawle wins the Sir James Fergusson and the Lady Reay Medical Scholarships.

D H Dudha wins the Nusserwanji Jehangir Wadia scholarship.

B. SC.

Class I.—C P Menezes; D K Bokil; M V Kirloskar; R G Saraiya; S B Ranade.

PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY.

Class II.—B P Desai; V Majumdar.

CHEMISTRY AND PHYSICS.

G M Adhikari; C B Almoula; F K Amin; M Bhatt; B S Deshpande; N C Doshi; R Gokarn; P N Joshi; P N Kelker; V S nalap; S K Kulkarni; P M Nabar; M M adkar; J K Purani; M S Shah; N L Sheth.

MATHEMATICS AND PHYSICS.

K V Kardile! G N Pradhan; G V Sathe; B Tarkunde; S H Leje.

PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY.

Pass.—C R Chitnis; D M Desai; K D Kothare; P C Patel.

CHEMISTRY AND PHYSICS

I S Amin; M R Bhagwat; P Gadgil; M H Ghadiali; S K Gokhale; Y Kotwal; D R Nanj; A S Padukone; S A arekh; A L Parikh; C S Patel; N N hotographer; R K Rajguru; W G Sathe; J Thaker; L N Vithalani.

MATHEMATICS AND PHYSICS.

A B Patel.

PHYSICS AND MATHEMATICS.

K T Mansharamani; A R Mugad.

CHEMISTRY AND BOTANY.

N B Lad; R S Majmudar; G S Sant. dar; G S Sant.

BOTANY AND CHEMISTRY.

S V Ghate; N M Kavasmanek; S V Maleinnur; R L Mendonca; H P Sethna.

BOTANY AND ZOOLOGY.

J A Davar; V N Kikhite; D D Samarth;

ZOOLOGY AND BOTANY.

A B Siddiki.

C P Menezes and S B Ranade obtain onors in their principal subject.

S B Ranade wins the Pragji Thackersey Mulji Science Scholarship.

PRELIMINARY SCIENTIFIC EXAMINATION

Class I (In order of merit)—Meherbanoo P. N. Bharucha; Mutyala Jayasurya Naidu; Vinayak Santaya Achrekar; Hormusji Maneckji Kalapesi; Nariman Cavasji Chana; Stanislaus Martin Patrao; Frederick Arthur B. Coelho; Nariman Munchershaw Hodiwala; Ganesh Krishnaji Kinare.

Class II.—R N Abhvankar; S B Adval; N T Advani; M L Ahuja; R S Altekar; C P Amin; C L Amin; R L Amin; B J Anklesaria; S S Anklesaria; M V Apte; S N Apte; V Y Apte; M C Avari; M Azizkhan; E Babadin; M U Badmeera; N J Bakhru; A D Balani; S P Baliga; W A Bandekar; D. H. Banker; L B Belkhode; S P Bhacca; R D Bhagwat; T N Bhagwat; K R Bhatt; V B Bhatt D S Bhawani; A R Bidve; L M Bengale; K B Book-binder; D D Boovarivala; C Bose; T C Braganza; R R Brundavan; G K Bett; J G Calderia; C. M Chandwani; N G Chaphekar; J K Chhangar B. J Chhatrapati; J C Chhaya; J M Chidgunkar; R N Chinoy; K F Chinoy; J T Chitre; C M Choksi; K. T. Clerk; T J G Coutinho; B G Dabholkar; V G Dabholkar; H M Dalal; S. D Dalal; E A Darukhanawala; J R Daruwala; P K Daruwala; R A Davar; N V Dave; Joseph DeLima; E K Desai; H A Desai; H V Desai; J R Desai; M K Desai; N B Desai, N D Desai; R T Desai; M V Dharamsey; H K Dholabhai; M D Dhotre; N I Dhotre Florence Dias; Katie Dias; B. B. Dikshit; V M Dikshit; M R Divekar; S P Doctor; J D'Souza; V D Ektare; J R Enti; A J C Faria; R V Gadgil; B D Gaitonde; C G Gandhi; D T Gandhi; G K Gandhi; N G Gandhi; R M Gandhi; G S Ghali; S S Ghandhy; J N Godbole; V G Godbole; P G Gogte; H C Goiporia; S H Gokhale; P G Gollerkeri; P K Goradia; V P Gosher; M N Gujarathi; S H Gursahani; R U Hingorani; K S Homawala; K D Jacel; L G Java; J M Jayakar; N. V Jayakar; K V Joglekar; A M Joseph; A D Joshi; G S Joshi; R K Joshi; V G Joshi; N. M Kalapesi; H T Kalwad; R V Kalanpurkar; D P Kanetkar; H D Kapadia; P H Karamchandani; A Karmally; F N Katrak; G S Katre; A F Kekobad; G S Kelkar; T D Kewalramani; Jayabai T Khandwala; K M Khandwala; D G Khare; S G Kher; V A Khot; K N Killekar; D V Kodolikar; R B Konnur; K V Kore Kotwal R J Koya; S N Kulkarni; R M Labadayya; L R Lakhkar; M D Lathigara; J V Louis L W MacDougall; K GMakhijani; P V Mandlik; N C Mankad; L R Mankodi; D A Marathe; M K Marathe; G D Mehra; B L Mehta; C J. da P. Menezes; J J Merchant; N T Merwade; F M Mesvani; A J Mhatre; T H Mirchandani; M L Mistri; M P Mistri; E B Modi; G A Modi; V K Modi; V H Mundargi; H C Nanavati; B Narayanrao; S P Notani; R W Nunes; R R Pai; H J Parelwala; R M Parghi; G D Parikh; L N Patankar; H D Patel; J N Patel; M M Patel; N P Patel; M K Pathare; P N Patil; S B Patil; S L Patkar; M V Pattani; F S Pavri; A F B Pinto; C Pinto; S C Pinto; C S Raje; K S Raje; M T Ramchandani; S M Rao; C S Rawel, H N Relia; K C Reshamvala; A Ribeiro B S Rodrigues; S M Kuwala; R M Safi; A H Sildanha; P S Sanade; S J Sane, R M Sanjanwala, M G Saoji; R G Sapre; P N Sathe; A J Shah; H J Shah; M M Shah; N B Shah; R K Shah; S V Shah; A R Shaikh; G A Shaligram; L K Shastri; A U Sheth; N P Sheth; V O Sheth; T Shetti; R B Shivdasani; L B Shrikhande C B Shroff; S Siddiki; V A Sohoni; J M Sortur; R V Talpade; V G Thakar; D B Thakkar; H S Thakore; N R Thosar; B G Tipnis; H M Trilokekar; S F Udwadia; V T Vagh; P N Vaidya; V N Vaidya; R S Varma; P G Vartak; N M Vora; S K Wadhwani; U G Wadhwani; P B Warden; T B Watve, W N Welinkar.

Not classed—Narayan Amrit Kango, Dwarkanath Vishnu Pandit; Yashvant Trimbak Thakar.

Hira Moreshwar Trilokekar wins the Mrs. Satyavati Lallubhai Samaldas scholarship.

Meherbanoo P. N. Bharucha wins the Sir Dinshaw Petit Medical scholarship.

Abdulla Karmally wins the Noormahomed Jairajbhoy Peerbhoy scholarship.

MRS. BESANT & MR. TILAK.

To the Editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir,—In reply to Mrs. Besant's appeal to the All-India Congress Committee in regard to her complaint against certain members of that body, Mr. Tilak has issued a statement in which he has tried to meet the charges she has brought against him. The reply is a lengthy document and full of vituperation. In his attempt to defend his friends the Hon. Messrs. Patel and Khaparde, Mr. Tilak has not gone beyond what his papers the 'Kesari' and the 'Maratha' have written from time to time. But this time Mr. Tilak has, under his own signature, bestowed upon Mrs. Besant a basketful of adjectives and epithets, which formerly his organs used to do. Really it is a most ungracious act that a leader of the standing of Mr. Tilak should stoop to perform. His papers have been writing such rotten nonsense making attacks of a personal nature. But then that is the part of the creed of the "Kesari". However that is a matter with which we are, for the present, not concerned. Yet some of the virtues in Mrs. Besant which are now looked upon as her weaknesses by Mr. Tilak and his followers were really instrumental in giving Mr. Tilak and his party a footing in the Congress, which has now secured to him the role of a dictator in the Congress politics. We have not forgotten how haughty he was in the Subjects Committee of the Bombay Special Congress of 1918. Yet the person who has this defect in him turns round and accuses others of it. Who has forgotten the incident of the 'Gangapur City Telegram' in which Mr. Tilak and his few friends usurped the right and monopoly to speak in the name of the whole nation without knowing its mind? Did the whole Indian Home Rule League or its Council in a regular and constitutional way meet and declare its opinion with regard to the Royal Proclamation anent the Reforms? Was he and the coterie entrusted with the right of speaking in the name of the nation? If not, does it not prove that he and his friends acted on their own responsibility and carried out things as suited their own sweet will and pleasure? Who elected him or them as dictators? He never consulted the wishes of those for whom he professed to speak and yet he calls Mrs. Besant haughty and self-willed.

He calls Mrs. Besant ever-changing. An ever changing person cannot be at the same time haughty and obstinate. He must be one or the other. Obstinacy and ever-changing nature cannot go hand in hand. So Mrs. Besant must be either ever-changing or haughty. Yet Mr Tilak opines she is both. That is how his psychological study has helped him to read Mrs. Besant nature.

One never dreamt that Mr. Tilak would degrade himself to the lower level to make references to one's private opinions about theology and religion in a political controversy. What business has Mr. Tilak to refer to her Theosophical and spiritual affairs in a matter which has nothing to do with them? Has she ever brought in her Masters or the Mahatmas in matters political? If not, why should Mr. Tilak take upon himself the responsibility of wounding the susceptibilities of a large number of religious-minded people who look upon them with veneration? This is all childish and does not become a leader of the people.

Mr. Tilak insinuates autocracy in Mrs. Besant in matters Theosophical and theological. Let Mr. Tilak take it from me, as one of the members of the Theosophical Society, that Mrs Besant never played the role of an autocrat in the Theosophical field. Every one is free to form his or her own convictions and act accordingly. The insinuation therefore is as malicious as it is stupid; but if persisted in, it would reduce all the members of the T. S. including Judges of High Courts to mere puppets. Are they judges mere fools and knaves to be easily influenced and domineered over by Mrs Besant's autocracy. A mere presumption in this behalf is tantamount to an insult to the intelligence of these eminent lawyers and to say the least to that of Mr. Tilak himself. There is perfect democracy in the Theosophical field as much as in the Congress and Mr. Tilak must bear this in mind. I have therefore no doubt that all the members of the S. S., whatever their political opinions may be, will take the early opportunity and enter their emphatic protest against these effusions of Mr. Tilak.

He has tried to refute Mrs. Besant's charges against his friends which he has not been able to do successfully. To wit, he wanted to prove that Mrs. Besant and Labour members in England not to move amendments. There is no evidence that he has adduced in support of this contention except a hazy guessing or an inference that 'she may have tried to do it." We cannot rely on inferences and presumptions like these which are the result of imagination and are therefore mere fiction. If Mr. Tilak has got anything in his possession to substantiate his case, he would have been well-advised to publish same for the edification and enlightenment of the general public, so that they would be in a position to judge of the whole thing better:—Yours, etc.

S. V. RAO.

Bombay, April 24.

7 Khatiargalli 1st Lane.

PLAGUE IN THE PRESIDENCY.

The following is a statement of plague deaths reported to have occurred in Districts and Native States in the Bombay Presidency for the week ending 17th April 1920.

Bombay City 22, West Khandesh District 6, East Khandesh District 23, Kolaba District 2, Thana District 7, Nasik District 5, Satara District report not received, Belgaum District 3, Dharwar District 4, Karachi District—Karachi City 23, Cutch State—Mundra (a) 6, Other places 4, Kolhapur and Southern—Maratha Country States 15, Total 120, Total corresponding week of 1919 184.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

SUNDAY, May 2.

Mass meeting to protest against Mr. Horniman's deportation, Munji Seth's Wadi, near Chinchpokli Fire Brigade Station, 5 p.m.

A. E. S S' OLD BOY'S UNION.

A conversational meeting of the above Union will be held in the schools' building in Girgaum to-morrow at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.).

BAND AT BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

The Band of the 1/13th G.I.P. Ry. Bn. (I.D.F.) will play at the Bombay Gymkhana this evening at 6-15 p.m.

MOONLIGHT BAND AT VICTORIA GARDEN.

By kind permission of Col. J. S. McNeil V. D. and officers, the Band of the 1/13th G.I.P. Ry. Bn. (I.D.F.) will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. H. B. Mitchell at the Victoria Garden to-day at 9-30 p.m. (S.T.). (With admission fees).

ST. ALOYSIN'S SCHOOL-BANDRA.

The Annual Prize Distribution to the success pupils will be held to-morrow at 7 p.m. when Mr. Frank Oliveira will preside.

EDUCATION IN DEVGAD TALUKA

A general meeting will be held in Hira Bag to-morrow at 3 p.m. (S.T.) to consider the question of educational expansion in the Devgad Taluka of the Ratnagiri District.

INDIAN CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

The Annual Meeting of the Indian Christian Association will be held in the Bowen Memorial Hall, Girgaum, to-day at 6 p.m. when the Lord Bishop of Bombay will deliver an address.

ELPHINSTONE ROAD CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT SOCIETY.

The annual general meeting of the above society will be held to-morrow at 10-30 a.m. at No. 20, Javeri Building, Parel, the Registered Office.

FIRST LL. B. EXAMINATION RESULTS.

The results of the First LL. B. Examination of the Bombay University will be declared at 12 30 p.m. on Monday, the 3rd May 1920, instead of on Thursday, the 6th idem, as previously announced.

SUBURBAN RAILWAY PASSENGERS ASSOCIATION.

The joint conference of the Suburban Railway Passengers' Association will be held on Sunday the 2nd May 1920, in the Union Association Hall at Kalyan at 4.45 p.m.

CITY'S MORTALITY

129 deaths occurred from all causes in Bombay on Thursday as against 234 in the corresponding day of last year and 148 on that of 1918. 1 attack and 1 death from plague, 6 attacks from small-pox and 4 attacks and 4 deaths from influenza and pneumonia were reported.

NON-MOSLEMS AN D THE PROPHET.

Under the auspices of the Anjumane Tarqibe Taalime Islam, Habib Building, Bhindi Bazaar, a public lecture will we delivered by Mowlana Molvi Najaf Ali Sahib on "The Noble Treatment of the non-Moslems by the Prophet", to-morrow at 9 p.m. (B.T.) when Mowlana Molvi Mir Mohamed Yackoob Sahib will preside.

FAR EAST CABLE DELAYS.

The Superintendent Eastern Extension Telegraph Co. Ltd., Madras notifies the following delays on cablegrams:—

INDIA TO AUSTRALIA.

Full rate	14 hrs.
Deferred	17 hrs.

AUSTRALIA TO INDIA.

Full rate	26 hrs.
Deferred	28 hrs.

SOCIAL SEVICE LEAGUE.

Under the auspices of the Parel Branch, Social Service League, Mrs. Indirabai G. Sahasrabudhye will to-day deliver a lecture on Female Education at 4 p.m. (S.T.) in the Hall of Parel Branch, Social Service League.

Under the auspices of the Parel Branch, Social Service League, Mr. R. K. Walawalkar will deliver a lecture on "The need of education" to-morrow 2nd May at 6 p.m. (S.T.) in the Hall of Parel Branch, Social Service League.

CHOLA VILLAGE RELIEF FUND.

The Hon. Secretary People's Union acknowledges the following donations to the Chola Village Relief Fund:—

Esplanade High School Poor Box Working Committee Rs. 100, Mr. Narayandas Pushottum Rs. 100, A Parsee Sympathiser Rs. 50, Mr. Pandurang Javji Rs. 50, R. S. Manaji Rajuji Rs. 25, Mr. S. V. Kir Rs. 25, Mr. M. K. Azad Rs. 25, Mr. C. G. Kale (Satara) Rs. 5, Total Rs. 380.

A bale of cloth through the Hon. Mr. Purushottumdas Thakurdas.

SUGAR MARKET.

We have to report a stronger market throughout the week with good demand chiefly by exporters for U.S.A. and with stronger advices from all markets, prices for ready sugars have been advanced by one rupee per cwt. all round. As regards forward positions the enquiry is rather small and usiness has bee done amongst dealers in White Javas July, September shipment vs2/6 to 3s Free Bombay Harbour Karachi and Calcutta markets peens strong with good business doing for forward. Java market remains quiet with small demand and America having stopped buying prices for all positions have been reduced by 2 gilders.

The following are the Bazaar rates and stocks:—

T.M.O. Rs. 40 equals 86s F.B. Harbour stocks 85,000 bags.

Brown Rs. 38 nominal F.B. Harbour stocks nil.

Soft Rs. 38 equals 82/s F.B. Harbour stocks 15,000 bags.

Mauritius Rs. 30-8.0 F.B. Harbour stocks 75,000 bags.

"THE BARBER OF SEVILLE"

THE RUSSIANS IN COMIC OPERA.

It was quite a change to find the large Royal Opera House audience in a merry mood on Thursday night, when the Russian Grand Opera Company provided the Bombay public with the comic opera by Rossini—"The Barber of Seville." It was the second opera of the sixteen which ended without tragedy. Rossini music is of a jumpy character, and favoured by orchestral bands, and indeed, one frequently comes across Rossini music on the gramaphone. Brightness and good humour were the prevailing features of Thursday's production, but not in the least did the singing suffer. The story was one of the easiest to follow, and at times the fun made evident was more than to just raise a smile. The personal representative of the Russian Grand Opera Company—Mr. Feodoroff—took part in the opera for the first time this season, and his part provoked much amusement. He wanted to marry a young girl—his ward, who had a lot of money. She was in love, however with a prince, and the manner in which the young man endeavoured to meet the lady Rosina—was assisted by the Barber—Mr. Gorlenko. In the end, when the Doctor was making arrangements for the marriage contract to be signed for the marriage between him and his ward, the Barber stepped into the breach again, and caused the contract to be prepared in the names of the prince and Rosina. All that the Doctor obtained was the dowry from the ward.

The part of Rosina was taken by Miss Sasanskaya in really brilliant fashion and her singing numbers were highly appreciated. One of the gems, from a musical point of view was the Quintette, which later became a sextette, in which the voices blended with a beauty that was fascinating. Miss Kasanskaya acted also with commendable polish. The success of Mr. Gorlenko, as the barber was instant. Starting off with a song of the patter type, he tickled the audience immensely, and all through the opera he played with a dash which in many a comedy played in Bombay is missing. We like the prince, or really he was a count, in Mr. Cherenko, and he was first incognito, then an intoxicated soldier, and later he was seen in the role of a tutor, before eventually appearing before his lady love as the real Count Almaviva.

One of the most grotesque make-ups that we have seen was the "silly old fool of a doctor." One could quite understand Rosina saying, or rather singing "Fancy that silly old fool wanting to marry me." Mr. Feodoroff, although much beyond his time for legitimate singing gave evidence of his past talents, and as for his acting there was nothing to be desired. Mr. Vionoff was the original music teacher to Rosina, and he introduced a lightness which was a feature. The dame was Miss Ficher, and she was a typical housekeeper.

To-day, there will be a performance of "Pagliacci" and this is to be followed by a Special Ballet from the Opera "Giaconda". There are some exceedingly interesting dances which should suit the matinee house. At night "Faust" will be staged and then on Sunday "La Tosca."

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

"BEAUTY PROOF."

Because Corporal Steele of the North West Mounted Police always turned a blind eye to the charms of women, he was called "Beauty Proof." On an occasion when he was bent on removing a prisoner from one place to another, Steele was decoyed to a hut, ostensibly to learn the story of this prisoner's life, by the sister of the prisoner. She had been wronged by the very man in whose hut the story was being told and during the narrative the man attacked the girl who shot him. After her arrest, the Corporal discovered the victim to be a bad lot. He recovers and means to be avenged on Steele. Exciting incidents are pictured where the villain resorts to many cowardly tricks, and when eventually the two men meet in the open, there is a great struggle and virtue is triumphant, though not without thrills. During all the interesting episodes, Steele never loses sight of the girl who had crossed his path and eventually he failed to be proof against beauty any longer.

LEYLAND' HODGSON'S FAREWELL.

Mr. Leyland Hodgson and his company take farewell of the people of Bombay this week. It is true that their season in Bombay has not been as successful as it might have been, but it can certainly be claimed for the company that it gives the audience a bright and a cheery evening, and it is only the bigger attraction at the Opera House that has prevented the audiences from being a good deal larger than they have been.

There is plenty of talent in this company, although there are some who do not appear to have a very high opinion of it, and when it returns to Bombay it will probably have got acclimatised, which is really all that is necessary, and will give us very much better fare. Tonight the attraction is the funny revue which was presented on Thursday and Friday—in many respects the best of the bunch—and to-morrow afternoon there is to be a repetition of "The House that Jerry Built", the sequel to the other "Jerry" revue.

BANDMAN'S BACK,

On Monday we are to welcome back to the Excelsior old favourites—they are old favourites, though they have been in the country not more than a couple of months—in the Bandman Comedy Company. In Karachi, where the company has been playing to crowded houses during the last week or two, there has been a little controversy aroused by the character of the plays which have been presented, one of the principal being Mr. Pomeroy Webb, who appears to have added the role of dramatic critic to that of financial and social expert. But Karachi people appreciated the Bandman productions too much to side with Karachi's commercial king, and the reply of Mr. Carlton to the criticisms which have made by Mr Webb is to give exactly the same plays in Bombay as he has given in Karachi, with just one exception, that which is to be played on Saturday next for the first time in India,

There are many hundreds in Bombay who will welcome back this company to this city. There is no doubt that already it has made good in India, and there are many who will avail themselves of an opportunity of re-visiting some of the plays which will be produced during the coming week, while to those who have not yet seen this company there is a treat in store. The acting of Miss La Rubia and Mr. Carl Lawson in particular reaches a very high standard and the company is in every respect an excellent all-round combination.

THE EMPIRE CINEMA.

It is surprising the large number of people who include in their weekly list of engagements a visit to the Empire Theatre. Yet it is not surprising when the reason is analysed. And the reason is that always there is to be seen there a film which is worth seeing. Never do the management allow a "dud" to be screened.

This week the chief film is a production which is called "The Lion and the Mouse," which in every way maintains the reputation of this popular theatre. It is a film which features that well known cinema star Alice Joyce, one of the most popular and successful actresses on the cinema stage. Miss Joyce is the "mouse," and the charm of the film story lies round the manner in which our charming little "mouse" baits the "lion". who is a financial magnate reputed to be the richest man in the world, in his den, and beats him at his own game. The "mouse" is the daughter of a judge. That judge has by reason of his impartiality on the woolsack and an adverse judgment aroused the ire of the financial magnate and his little gang. So they plot to get their revenge. They succeed in weaving a net round him so that his reputation is suspected, and the judge is impeached.

Then the "mouse" takes up the cudgels on her father's behalf. She is a writer of some force, and she writes a novel that is the sensation of the hour. It is called "The American Octopus", and it depicts the greatest criminal unhung in such a manner that the public immediately recognises the villain of the piece to be our financial "lion." Compromises are sought for. There is only one compromise. That is the clearing of the judge's good name and the end of the film finds everybody so reconciled that the "mouse" marries the "lion's" daughter.

A charming film, well acted and well produced. In coniunction with it there is being shown the usual "Topical Gazette."

IMPERIAL CINEMA.

The second instalment of The Black Secret, featuring Pearl White will be shown to-night. The episode, The Gas Chamber, sees the daring escape of Pearl White from the hands of the German Secret Agents and the fourth episode "Below the Water Line" a thrilling scene of a bomb exploding in the bulkhead of a steamer is shown. A feature of this serial is the fact that each episode provides a different villain against which the Heroine must match her own. The programme includes the indispensable Pathe Gazette, the weekly feature of the Imperial, The Pathe Revue, and a screaming comic entitled "A Model Institution."

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

A very realistic topical film which is being shown at the Excelsior Theatre is one which introduces us to the dangers and delights of leopard hunting in Abyssinia, and in addition there is a four part drama called "The Chattel."

There is a familiar ring about the story of this film. It is based on the oft-discussed theme of the equalities of the sexes. Time was when the wife was held to be the property of the husband and her status was little better than that of the slave who is bought and sold. But in these enlightened times when the equality of the sexes is the constant cry we still find mediaeval instincts arising, as is shown in this film.

Without the woman realising it, the man buys her under the guise of marriage in the same way as he buys a very valuable painting which has as its title "The Chattel." When he brutally tells her what he considers to be her position in his household she makes up her mind that she is going to fight for her rights. And how well she succeeds. Eventually the husband realises her sterling worth and then it is that he removes the picture of "The Chattel" from his drawing room wall and replaces it with a life size painting of the wife who has corrected erroneous ideas and led him to a better understanding of life.

E. H. Sothern, the famous actor, takes the intensely dramatic part of the husband in this film, and the character of the wife is played with compelling interest by charming Peggy Hyland.

EMPRESS THEATRE

At the Empress Theatre there are being shown three more episodes of that remarkable film, "The Iron Test", in which the audience is introduced to a hero and heroine appear to have many more lives than the proverbial cat and go through all sorts of thrilling adventures in order to make their own the huge fortune which is at stake.

In nearly every scene of this film Moreno faces a ten to one chance of a bad fall. During the filiming of the picture he was in imminent danger of death, not once, but many times, but he escaped with nothing worse than a few bruises.

He performs a very difficult feat with two horses in the ninth episode and narrowly escapes injury while going at a breakneck speed. One of his harrowing experiences is that of being thrown into a deep, dry well while he is bound and helpless, and another big scene is that in which he hangs head downwards from a trapeze while "Red Mask" shoots away the supporting cords.

In the tenth episode Carol Holloway, the heroine, is the central figure. One of the feats which she performs in this episode is to walk a tight rope stretched across a ravine of starting depth. And just as she nears the end of her hazardous journey a lariat tossed from the other bank by one of the serial's villains lassoes her. Though Miss Holloway is, as the Americans say, a "Down East" product, she is versed in all the tricks of the Western cowboy. She can rope a steer and ride a broncho as expertly as the best. And the cowboys in Yankeeland who know her well speak of her skill with the lariat in admiring tones.

Finally, in the eleventh episode, we see Carol kidnapped, and after a desperate struggle taken by her captors to an abandoned mine high up in the mountains. She eludes the guard and makes her way through a tunnel, not knowing where it leads. Finally, she comes to the mine shaft, and not knowing where it leads up; this she climbs, each step difficult and fraught with danger. Once on level ground again she hastens to the side of her hero, only to see him shot, and the continuation of this incident is to be found "in our next."

"The Iron Test" is proving to be one of the ambitious films which have ever been shown in this city One advantage about the serial is that it may be taken up at any point, for it is easy to gather the threads of what has gone before.

INDIAN BLEACHING AND DYEING.

The ordinary general meeting of the Indian Bleaching, Dyeing and Printing Works, was held on Tuesday, Sir Sassoon David, Bart., Chairman of the Board of Directors presided. The following is the directors' report:—The directors beg to submit their annual report together with the audited balance sheet and profit and loss account for the year ending 31st December 1919, showing a net profit of Rs. 6,11,463-8-4 including the balance of Rs. 7,794-13-2 brought forward from the last account. The directors have utilised Rs. 1,50,000 in paying an ad-interim dividend for the half year ending 30th June 1919, at Rs. 12-8 per share. The directors beg to recommend th the balance of Rs. 4,61,463-8-4 be disposed of as follows:—Dividend at the rate of Rs. 15 per share (free of income-tax) equal 27½ per cent. for the year, Rs. 1,80,000. Depreciation account:—Building Rs. 30,000 machinery, Rs. 70,000; fire service, Rs. 5,000; furniture account, Rs. 5,000; reserve fund Rs. 1,00,000; provision for income and other taxes, Rs. 47,000; bonus to staff, R. 15,000; to carry forward, Rs. 9,463-8-4; total Rs. 4,61,463-8-4.

At a meeting of the Alipore Bar Library, held on Thursday afternoon a resolution was passed strongly criticising the discourteous and unsatisfactory manner shown and treatment accorded by Mr. P. N. Roy Chowdhuri, Additional District Judge, to the members of the bar.

MR. HORNIMAN'S DEPORTATION.

TOMORROW'S PUBLIC MEETING.

Under the auspices of the United Textile Workeis' Trade Union a mass meeting of the workers of Bombay will be held tomorrow at 5 p.m. at Munji Seth's Wadi near Chinchpokli Bumbkhana to protest against the forcible exclusion of Mr. Horniman.

MR. AZAD'S BROCHURE.

MARATHI AND URDU EDITIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I beg to write to the Volunteers, through the medium of your columns to meet me again at Mr. Azad's residence, Milton's House near Parsee Statue, on Sunday at 9 a.m. for the distribution of Marathi and Urdu copies of Mr. Horniman's Life Sketch. I hope they will respond to the country's call in the same generous manner as they did last Sunday.—Yours, etc.,

LAXMIDAS ROWJI THAIREE.

RS. 500 FOR 200 COPIES.

Mr. Lukhmidas Tairsee writes:

Through Mr. Anantram Vaikuntram's efforts the rice merchants headed by Mr. Lalji Padamsi bought 200 copies of Mr. Azad's brochure of Mr. Horniman, paying collectively a sum of Rs. 500.

TELEGRAPH COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

GOVERNMENT'S ORDERS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, April 30.

The Government of India have generally accepted the recommendations of the Telegraph Committee and final orders have been issued to-day. The revised scale of pay will take retrospective effect from December, 1919. The total cost of revision is estimated at approximately Rs. 21.24 lakhs. The Government hope to issue orders shortly regarding house rent and overtime allowances and improvement in pay of the telegraph delivery staff and of the telegraphists in the Engineering branch.

CHEMICAL SERVICES COMMITTEE.

REPORT PUBLISHED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, April 30.

The Report of the Chemical Services Committee which is published to-day, is signed by all the members including Sir P. C. Roy who has added a separate note. The Committee's recommendations include the creation of the Indian Chemical Service under the control of a Director-General and the erection of a central Imperial Chemical Research Institute at Dehra Dun and also Provincial Research Institutes in the Provinces. The functions of these Institutions are detailed at length. The Committee recommends the creation of a Ministry of Science as soon as possible, and also the carrying out of a chemical survey of India and advise the liberal grants, free from customary accounts restrictions, for initiation of the scheme and for the development of industries through the medium of chemical research.

Sir P. C. Roy is of opinion that the Chemical Hierarchy, which it is proposed to create, will be of a top heavy arrangement and will be an expensive luxury.

IMPERIAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

AUTUMN MEETING ON AUG. 20.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, April 30.

H. E. the Viceroy has provisionally fixed Friday, August 20th, as the date for the first autumn meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council at Simla and Friday, September. 24th as the date of final meeting of the session.

MORADABAD COLLISION.

ENQUIRY COMMITTEE AT WORK.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, April 30.

The Committee of Inquiry into the Railway accident at Moradabad is still sitting. The Committee was unable to complete investigation yesterday and will resume inquiry today. It is understood that as soon as the report has been received the management of the railway intend to issue a full account of the accident.

MYSTERIOUS MURDER.

EUROPEAN LADY FOUND SHOT DEAD IN TRAIN.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, April 30.

The District Superintendent of Police, Gaya, wires:—On the arrival of the 3 Up Mail at Hazaribagh Road, this morning, at 6/30 hours, Mrs. Colebrook Taylor, the wife of the Dist. Supdt. of Hazaribagh Road, was found lying dead on the floor in the Ladies' Compartment, shot through. The compartment was locked and sealed and sent on to Gaya under Police escort where the carriage was detached and the case made over to the Government Railway Police.

DECREE AGAINST RAILWAY COMPANY.

FOR GOODS LOST.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, April 29.

At the Calcutta Small Cause Court, Mr J. C. Gupta, Third Judge delivered an important judgment in the suit brought by one Jagganath Motilal against the East Indian Railway. In the course of the judgment the Judge says:—In this case the plaintiff is suing the defendant company, for the value of 3 pieces of tin blocks which he says were lost while in the custody of the Railway. The defendants do not call evidence but plead exemption from liability on the ground of (1) the issue of a risk note by the company, (2) the non-production of any railway receipt and (3) that the goods were not delivered within the meaning of section 76 of the Railway Act. The plaintiff's case is that they made over six pieces of tin blocks to the defendant company, three to be sent to Rewari and three to Jagdhari. The forwarding notes were made out for both consignments and goods were taken to the Registry clerk who registered them. Thereafter the forwarding note was shown to the markmen who marked the goods and took charge of them. A day or two later he received a Railway receipt for the three pieces consigned to Rewari but no railway receipt was given for the other pieces. At the outset a plea is taken that the notice was under 77 of the Railway Act on the Agent. But I cannot attach any importance to it as the defendant company have no rebutting evidence to deny the receipt of notice. The plaintiff has proved from the press copy book and the pleaders' clerks that notice was duly given to the Agent's man. Dealing with the defendants' first contention, namely, the existence of the risk note, I am of opinion that they cannot seek protection under it as these goods were never despatched. Generally in face of the risk note parties find great difficulty in getting relief for the railway company always claim exemption under it. The Railway Company should realise that they are not merely common carriers but bailers and as such it is their duty to take proper care of goods were delivered to the Railway Company they must be held to be responsible. The absence of a railway receipt cannot alter the position. In the circumstances, I hold that the defendant company are liable to make good the loss. I, therefore, decree the suit.

DISOBEDIENCE TO POLICE ORDERS.

CHANGE AGAIN TWO PROFESSROS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, April 29.

Babus Sarada Canta Ganguly and Sarat Chander Mojumdar, Professors of a College in Calcutta were prosecuted to-day on a charge of disobedience to police orders. They are said to have forced themselves while boarding a ferry steamer, Howrah on the 26th instant against police direction, through the barriers on the vessel. The hearing was adjourned to 3rd proximo and the two professors were interim released on their own recognizance of Rs. 25 each.

'REFRAIN FROM VIOLENCE"

ADVICE TO MOSLEMS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, April 29.

The Managing Committee of the Juma Masjid, Delhi has issued a manifesto denouncing on religious grounds, the attitude adopted by the congregation last Friday at Juma prayers and appealing to Mussalmans to refrain from violence and urging them to practice mutual love and sympathy.

BURMA RAILWAY STRIKE.

MEN STILL HOLD OUT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, April 29.

The Agent, Burma Railway has to-day received a wire from the Railway Board, Simla, sanctioning the increase of pay recommended by the Home Board with retrospective effect from 1st January. The news was at once communicated to the men who declined to give any answer to enquiries as to whether they would return to work. The men's advocate states he does not think that the men would return to work unless reinstated with full privileges as if there had been no strike.

RANGOON, April 30.

The workmen of the Burma Railway are still holding out. The men contend that the strike was caused by the unsympathetic attitude of railway officials and therefore they are blameless and state that unless they are fully reinstated they will not return to work. The agent of the Burma Railway has written pointing out to the strikers that the charges against officials of using bad language towards men are unfounded and stating that no pay will be given for the strike days. As regards the break in service for the purpose of gratuity, the agent points out such condonation can only be granted by the Railway Board and it is unlikely that they will grant any general or complete condonation of the break caused by the strike. On men's return to work, this question will be referred for their orders. The agent concluded with the advice to the men to return to work at once.

A Rangoon message dated April 30 states:—Mr. Hurst, Principal, Sunders Weaving School, Amarapura died on Tuesday. He had greatly improved the standard of weaving since his arrival in Burma six years ago.

INDIAN NEWS IN BRIEF.

The President of the Railway Board left Simla on the 27th for the scene of accident on the O. and R. Railway.

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The Government of India propose to issue a resolution on the main proposals of the Telegraph Committee before the end of the week.

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The Calcutta Improvement Trust are in favour of the Government suggestion to remove the Calcutta Mint to a more suitable place.

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News has been received in Allahabad of the death in England of Mr. S. T. Weston, General Manager the Pioneer and Civil and Military Gazette Limited.

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A very bright and charmingly arranged garden party was held on Thursday in Delhi in Qudhia Gardens to meet the Hon. Mr. C. A. Barron, Chief Commissioner of Delhi who is shortly proceeding on leave.

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It is believed that Mr. Percy Wickham will Succeed Mr. Lewis as Engineer and Secretary P. W. C. Burma on the Lewis departure.

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It is understood that the new Handley Page Aeroplane that is being built in the maidan in Calcutta is waiting for spare parts which are expected to arrive shortly. The machine will take to air within the course of the next fortnight and leave for Lahore after few test flights above Calcutta.

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Members of the Madras Subordinate Educational Service have memorialised the Governor of Madras praying for permanent relief by fixing their minimum pay at Rs. 100 and introducing a time scale of pay.

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It is understood that following the example set by the Punjab Government the Delhi authorities are recommending substantial increases in the salaries of all non-gazetted ranks of Police in the Provinces.

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There was an earthquake here at Delhi on the 29th morning lasting 3 seconds. No damage was done.

The N. W. Railway workshop strike continues and the situation remains unchanged.

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A Press Note says:—In continuation of the Press Note No. War—0, dated 17th February, 1920, enumerating the several districts in which Permanent Local Committees have been formed to assist, free of charge, returned Indian soldiers and the dependents of deceased soldiers, in legal matters, Government are able to state that similar organizations have been created in the districts of Thana, Satara and Karachi. Government desire to convey their appreciation of the offers of those members of the local bar associations whose cooperation has made this possible.

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Messrs. John King and Co., Ltd., launched at their Howrah shipyard a power-driven bulk oil barge Socony, first of an order two and the first of this type to be built in India. The vessel is built for the Standard Oil Company of New York for offshore work at Cocanada and will be used for conveying bulk-oil to and from ocean going steamers. The propelling machinery consists of one 100 b.h.p. internal combustion engine and the pumping plant of one 6 inch medium lift centrifugal pump.

A CORRECTION.

The Associated Press sends us the following:—

In yesterday's message on the report of the Finance Committee it was stated that the initial contributions of Bengal and the Punjab towards the Imperial deficit were fixed by the Committee at Rs. 63,01,000 for Bengal and Rs. 1,00,75,000 for the Punjab. Both the figures are wrong.

They should read:—Bengal Rs. 63 lakhs only, and the Punjab Rs. 1,75,00,000.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

SIMLA, April 30.

The disturbed condition in the south of the Bay has given nearly rain on South Burma Coast. Western disturbance has caused local rain in the North West Frontier Province. Rain also has fallen locally in Assam and at a few stations in Upper Burma, Bengal and Bombay, the Deccan and Malabar.

The chief amounts are:—Sishagna one inch; Teapur one and a half; Cherrapunji three; Barisal a half; Parachinar a quarter; and Belgaum three-quarters.

Forecast:—Decrease of rain in Assam and extension into Central Madras.

SPANISH GOVT. RESIGNS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 29.

Recd. 2-30 a.m. April 30.

The Spanish Government has resigned, apparently with the object of reconstruction. The radicals and Republican Reformists threaten an uncompromising opposition in the event of the formation of a Government composed of the parties of the right.

Official and Personal.

Khan Bahadur Mahomed Habibullah Sahib took over charge on Friday as Acting Commissioner of the Corporation of Madras from Mr. Burkitt, who is going on leave.

Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar is standing as a candidate for election to the new Legislative Council for the University of Madras seat.

Sir George Lowndes has taken six months' leave on medical certificate.

We understand that Maharao Kesri Singh ruler of Sirohi State, Rajputana, has signed the *Gadi* in favour of his son Sarupramsinghji. The latter was installed on the *Gadi* on Thursday.

The Unequalled Reliability of the
COMMER
IS A GUARANTEE THAT THE
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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Saturday, May 1, 1920.

MR. TILAK'S MANIFESTO.

The manifesto issued by Mr. Tilak in the name of the Congress Democratic Party, presupposes the existence of such a party. The elements required for the organisation of such a party exist in abundance and we take it that Mr. Tilak speaks in the name of the Congressmen in India who might be constituted into such an organisation. We wish, therefore, that such a general manifesto had been produced after an All-India consultation of some kind, with the signature of a representative body of leaders. The issue has been raised whether the manifesto is an All-India concern or a provincial affair. Ten items of reform refer to the whole of India, and hence, however much the charge of personal usurpation may be urged, it cannot be said that it is designed as a local scheme. There is no personal element in the programme, and, therefore, the organisation of a party with the programme, amplified wherever necessary, may be brought about to fit in with the general concurrence evidently anticipated by Mr. Tilak. Besides the common programme for all provinces, it would be possible to have a detailed programme for each province according to local necessity, but consistent with the general principles of the party. Mr. Tilak, no doubt, provides for the agitation necessary towards the securing of all our political rights. Concerning the Reform Act itself he stands for its working to the utmost, repudiating the destructive aims ascribed to him by critics of his objects. A contemporary, whose judgment is interesting except when overborne by its fancy for subtle originality, is puzzled as to the meaning of two epithets in description of the party. Long names we always dislike, if only on the approved principle that long names do not stand rousing repetition. According to Disraeli, the first needs of a party are a good name and a good cry. We should have been content with the name Nationalist for the Congress party, but to detect, in a phrase of redundant emphasis, signs of ugly reaction is to carry originality to the point of facetiousness. The name, whether broken or combined, will stand scrutiny and we have no quarrel as to that point. Further, the programme does not profess to be exhaustive and if certain obvious needs of administrative reform are not repeated, it does not argue any indication of short-sightedness.

The item which has come in for much criticism relates to the assessment of the land-tax. The quarrel whether it represented a tax or a rent, has been set at rest by the recommendation of the Joint Committee that assessment, ought to be a subject of legislation. The question hence touches merely the measure of the levy. The general complaint of the public concerning assessments is that they have been too severe, and settlement officers and collectors have exacted a proportion of produce which impoverishes the ryot and leaves him helpless against bad seasons. The "judgment and discretion" of officers on which Lord Curzon set store, are, on the whole, unreal elements in assessment and collection. More than a "fair rent" has been exacted from the ryot and he is now the most oppressed individual in the matter of taxation. The average collection of fifty per cent. of the produce is a colossal and crushing levy. The theory of accumulated wealth in good seasons is a theory and nothing more. The ryot has no satisfactory tenure or security in the matter of assessments. Lordly officials may deny it; Government resolutions may inveigh against critics; but the fact cannot be gainsaid. Mr. Digby made enquiries into the condition of families and gave conclusive proofs against the theorisations of officials. Very few people follow such empirical methods. Dr. Mann recently made a study of two villages, but he enquired into the effect of high prices. The Famine Commission made a damaging statement against the sternness of the Bombay Government. Hence the anxiety of people to reduce the claims of the State to some reasonable level of fixity was natural. In view of the burden and its uncertainties, there was once a serious discussion by the Secretary of State himself who did all but take the steps needed to introduce a permanent settlement. Now, it is true that fixity of assessment would deprive the State of the share of unearned increments. If Land Revenue is made a Transferred Subject, the inclination to demand fixity could be countered by the argument of popular control. The Joint Committee wants a statutory basis to be reached before the transference of the subject. If the subject were transferred, we are sure Mr. Tilak would not have insisted on a permanent settlement. Hence the position is this. So long as assessment is a matter of executive action or executive whim, the demand for fixity would be a stroke of safety, inasmuch as the tendency has always been towards excessive imposition. Once it is transferred, the democratic principle of keeping the right of the popular Government to a share of unearned increments will have to be rigorously upheld. Now the time of such transference is uncertain and the introduction of the statutory basis is, according to the Joint Committee, to precede such transfer. We would hence entirely recast the proposal of Mr. Tilak into the claim that Land Revenue should immediately be made a Transferred Subject without the encumbrance of fixity or the risk of rack-renting assessment.

The next proposal of Mr. Tilak which has evoked hostile criticism is about the control of the export of food-stuffs by tariff or other methods for the reduction of prices and the conservation of supplies. Evidently no hard and fast rule adverse to the stimulation of cultivation is meant. We would put the demand differently for better clearness. In cases of famine or shortage, we would prevent the exportation of foodstuffs before the needs of the country are satisfied. Such an emergency provision is unexceptionable. What, obviously, weighs in Mr. Tilak's mind is the experience of 1917 and 1918 when without due consideration for famine conditions food-stuffs were exported. The procedure was wrong and no self-governing Dominion, in like circumstances, would listen to the cry of Imperial patriotism which must sound as vacuous cant before the wail of the perishing. The normal prohibition of exports would be absurd. In the pre-war period, India yearly exported £865,000 worth of pulse; 17 millions worth of rice; 10 millions worth of wheat; and 2½ millions worth of other grain. Two-thirds of the rice requirements for Europe were supplied by India. All the rice produced is not consumed in the country and any normal rule of prohibition would be economically unsound. Though no general principle of prohibition is expressed in Mr. Tilak's formula, it requires to be made clearer in view of flambuoyant criticism. There are, in other respects, important omissions and defects in the programme, but critics who look for flaws have not acknowledged better features. For instance, Mr. Tilak's readiness to work the Reforms has not been noticed by critics who were hoarse with denunciations of the purely destructive aims ascribed to him. Mr. Tilak has declared that he will accept the Reforms for what they are worth and "press for more" and has made it clear that he has no intention at all of boycotting the Reformed Councils. He, of course, complains of the inadequacy of the Reforms and declares his intention of agitating for their material improvement. This is quite different from "wrecking" the Reforms. As the Madras manifesto says: "Nationalists are pledged to work by all constitutional means both through and outside the Reforms Act for the attainment of Swaraj, in which Government would be responsible to the people of this country." In Madras, thanks to careful discussion, a fuller and more detailed programme has been produced than elsewhere. Bombay will do well to realise the value of consultation and thorough discussion.

OUT FOR OIL.

Mr. Lloyd George has confirmed the decision of the San Remo Conference regarding the partition of Turkey. The assurance with which the Premier said that there was nothing new to reveal about the terms of Turkish Treaty, is a sufficient proof of the fact that no consideration—whether of self-determination or the religious obligations of Moslems who helped to defeat Turkey—influenced the decision of the Big Three who did not make "any departure from the principles laid down." And the most important principle is that "the future belongs to the nation which has the most oil." Mosul and Lower Mesopotamia have "rich oil deposits." Mr. Lloyd George wanted Mosul and Lower Mesopotamia for Britain to exploit the oil deposits. But a secret treaty entered into during the war gave Mosul to French "protection". So "an agreement," says the Premier, "has been reached with France with regard to the oil distribution in Mosul." But that would mean that Britain would secure greater advantage in having both Mesopotamia and Palestine. So France is "compensated" with "a mandate" over Syria. Thus the vicious circle of secret treaties and economic exploitation goes on. It is, as "The Nation,"—whose analysis of "the inns and outs of this Syrian business" in the article which we publish elsewhere, is at once instructive and penetrating—says, all "a mere predatory Imperialism." And where do the Arabs come in to whom the oil deposits really belong? Mr. Lloyd George has not altogether overlooked the existence of Emir Feisul, for he is burdened with the overwhelming importance of an understanding with him and has expressed the opinion that an understanding will not be difficult to obtain as "a more loyal and straightforward ruler did not exist nor a better man to deal with." It remains to be seen how far this blandishment will influence Emir Feisul in coming to an "understanding" with the Allies. Greater men than he have succumbed to such sweet influences. The Emir may be a very good man to deal with but if this means that he will barter away the destiny of his people, he will neither be "loyal" to them nor straightforward. The Big Three may overlook "the plain people" of Syria, but Emir Feisul cannot afford to do so; for he is what he is because the people have so willed it. Though they may not have enjoyed self-government for centuries, they are determined to enjoy it now—unless the liberators of long suffering Poland and succourers of outraged Belgium, decide otherwise. It would then be the cruellest of ironies as well as the greatest tragedy that the great war for self-determination will have bequeathed. But then the Arabs lands are rich in oil—and the future belongs to the nation which *has* the most oil.

Notes of the Day.

Arab Opposition to France.

The situation in Syria is complex. The people are in opposition even to French occupation, and are clamouring for the withdrawal of the French forces. Moslems and Christians are united in this demand. A British officer writing to a London daily throws light on this point. He says:—

"One of the points of greatest interest in Syria is the attitude of the population to the French. As regards French relations with the Mohammedans, they are not, and in my opinion never will be, on good terms. Over and above this, the majority of the Christian inhabitants, including those who have been in the past violently pro-French have come round to the same standpoint. The real cause of this change is the fact that these Francophils imagined that once the French occupied the country they (the pro-French) would become "masters in the land." Vast wealth was another fond dream, and in addition to this the idea of revenge played a great part—revenge of Christian on Moslem and Moslem on Christian. Many of the new laws introduced by the French were unpopular, and the natives did not hesitate to show their dislike. In short, neither Moslems, Druses, nor Christians are in favour of the French occupation."

Wait and See.

Then there is, of course, Emir Feisul who is, to-day, the King of Syria. The Emir owes his exalted position more to his opposition to foreign penetration than anything else. Recently when he indicated pro-French or even pro-British tendencies, he was point black warned that it would not do. To quote the same official:

"For a certain period the Emir lost prestige among the population owing to the fact that he was supposed to be in favour of British Protection, and although the British were not hated as much as the French, nevertheless the inhabitants definitely ranged themselves in opposition to him. After the withdrawal of the British troops the Emir regained some of his influence. But a statement that he was in close accord with the French precipitated a crisis. It is said that the Emir was definitely informed that if this policy were persisted in all plans for assuming power were idle dreams. "Let Feisul," said the people, "take the French with him to the Hedjaz. He is at liberty to let the French have his own country, but not ours." At this critical moment the Emir Feisul's brother the Emir Zeid, and the rest of the Arab Patriots protested against the penetration into the interior of the French. Moreover, a series of attacks on Christians took place, and movements against the French military forces by Arab troops became common."

It was only a bold enunciation of his opposition to foreign meddling that soothed the felings of the citizens and secured him his position. The situation, in short, is too serious for the French to hoist their flag with ease. The writer adds:

It would seem that if the French are to preserve their position in the country, they will have to do so by force of arms. The British are hardly more popular. In conjunction with this must be taken the evidences of an anti-British and anti-French feeling among Moslems in the East. I myself know of a Mohammedan society that has been formed for the purpose of uniting Moslem sentiment and aspirations throughout the Orient. This is largely explained by the fact that the Turks and the Arabs are now more or less friends. It is considered in many quarters to be an established fact that the King of the Hedjaz is acting in accord with the Sultan of Turkey and the ex-Khedive of Egypt. It is also hinted that the Emir Feisul has a working agreement with Mustapha Kemal Pasha and Enver Pasha. What the result of this Arab-Turk "rapprochement" will be remains to be seen. The world must wait and see.

India and Syria.

Mr. Merwan N. Coorlawala, a Professor at College de Terre Saint, of Aleppo, writes to us:—

"The difficult international problem of the French 'mandate' over Syria was solved by the Arabs of Syria (in defiance of the solemn decision of the Paris Peace Conference) on Monday, 9th March, at 3 p.m., when amid pomp, splendour and boom of cannons, the Emir Feisal was proclaimed the 1st King of Syria. At the same time, the Emir Abdulla was proclaimed King of Mespot, both countries having made common cause against Government by mandatories. The Arab Government kindly invited me to attend and witness the ceremonies, and I had the honour of being the first Indian to felicitate Their Majesties of Syria and Mesopotamia.

"Among all classes of Arabs there is a growing desire for an Entente, political, social and economic with India and Indians—and this morning I suggested to the President, Syrian Congress, to cable to the President, Indian National Congress, announcing the accession and coronation of the King of Syria. The Syrian journalists have suggested that I should request the Indian journalists to give some space and prominence in their papers to Syrian news, so that the proposed 'Entente' may be 'floated' after receipt of public opinion.

"I therefore request you to be good enough to co-operate with me and thank you in advance."

The suggested Entente between India and Syria will be to mutual benefit and we hope steps will be taken to encourage it.

Albania.

The Ministerial reluctance to give Lord Lamington a fresh assurance, on behalf of the Allies, that the independence of Albania guaranteed in 1913 would not be infringed, shows that there is something wrong somewhere in the present settlement of the Albanian question. The exact nature of the pact with Italy, camouflaged under the now very handy and conveniently vague label of a "mandate", is not made known. Perhaps it is still in the process of amplification. It is easy to understand why it should be so. Both the Serbians and the Greeks have been all along casting greedy eyes on Albania and have been certainly expecting to secure some slice of it, big or small, in return for their "war services." But, apparently, the claims of those wielding the big stick now receive a more prompt hearing in the Supreme Council and the Serbian and Greek hopes of sharing in the spoils may after all remain unfulfilled. The Supreme Council is wisely enough not to dogmatise about the future, for who knows what complications may not arise with the Italians, Greeks and Serbians in the near future? If any of the latter should take it into their heads to effect a dramatic coup by occupying some important town or district of Albania and refuse to budge from there *a la D'Annunzio*, it would be ticklish business indeed for the British or the French to co-operate with the Italians in ejecting them. It is, therefore, easy to see why the Allies, by which, of course, the British and the French are meant, should hesitate to repeat the assurance that they will maintain the integrity of Albania. They are compelled to assume this false and self-stultifying attitude because they have been a party to a wrong settlement of the Albanian question initially.

India's Trade Policy.

It is true, as Mr. Findlay Shirras says, that the Chambers of Commerce in India, by which he no doubt refers to the European Chambers, have largely "assisted" (*sic*) the Government of India in shaping the policy, but it has certainly not always been a matter for congratulation to this country. The phrase "assisted" is good, but "influenced" would better describe the exact nature of the relations between the two parties. The whole industrial, commercial and financial policy of the Government all these years, has been, to no small extent, moulded to suit the requirements of the European mercantile community, who also possess no little voice in imposing abnormally high railway freights, which hamper the indigenous industries and contribute to raise the general level of prices. Mr. Shirras might, with benefit, have referred the policy underlying the present sale of Reverse Councils, to illustrate the overwhelming influence of the Chambers in shaping the financial policy of Government, or to the pampering of railway companies to the detriment of irrigation works to illustrate the predominant voice of European commerce in moulding the industrial policy. Mr. Shirras might have evinced equal anxiety to secure openings abroad for Indian raw materials and manufactured articles as he did for British trade to capture the Indian markets. We trust, however, that his appeal to the Chambers of Commerce in Britain, especially Manchester, not to deny India's right to protect her own industries, would not go in vain, though our experience, so far, of the attitude of British manufacturers, and especially of Manchester, has not been very encouraging in this respect. India's claims will be respected only when she learns to stand on her own legs and is able to enforce these claims as a matter of right.

TURKISH DISMEMBERMENT.

CONFIRMED BY PREMIER

CERTIFICATE TO EMIR FEISUL!

MR. L. GEORGE REVIEWS SAN REMO.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 29.

Speaking in the House of Commons, Mr. Lloyd George, who was warmly cheered said that the Conference at San Remo was undoubtedly the most remarkable, since the armistice. Misunderstandings, which existed before the Conference, were serious enough. They had been made grave by deliberate fomenting by very reckless persons. But the sky was again clear and all the principals were pleased with the results, because the misunderstandings had been removed and suspicions dispelled. The disagreement had solely arisen as regards Ruhr. Mr. Lloyd George emphasised that the whole dispute was as to whether the Allied or the German troops should suppress the Ruhr trouble. The Allies, except France advocated the latter alternative with a time limit for the withdrawal of the German troops, failing which, occupation of any German town would have followed. As a guarantee it was also proposed that the Allied officers should accompany the German troops in order to see that the specified numbers were not exceded and that their methods were not too stern and vindictive.

He emphasised that the difference had now been entirely cleared up. The Germans had been informed that as soon as their troops in the Ruhr Valley were reduced to the numbers permitted in the Allies' letter of August 8th, the French troops would withdraw from Frankfort and Darmstadt. The statement that the French troops would not withdraw until Germany had disarmed and certain other clauses of the treaty had been enforced was in no way accurate.

WE SHOULD GET THE GERMANS' GUNS.

With regard to misunderstandings, the removal of which had placed the Alliance on a firmer basis than ever, (cheers), the French undoubtedly believed that Britain did not mean to enforce the treaty especially with regard to reparation and disarmament.

In the despatches sent to France with regard to Ruhr the British Government made it quite clear that the difference was purely a question of policing and restoration of order and that when it came to disarmament, reparation and such matters, we should take any action agreed upon between the Allies.

The San Remo Conference had dispelled all the suspicions on that point. Misunderstandings also arose from the suspicions created by the utterances of very powerful personages in France and by the writings of powerful journalists indicating the intention to use delays in execution of the treaty for ulterior motives.

The annexation of Rhineland and the coal areas was openly advocated. Britain had to make it absolutely clear that she would never assent to any such policy. We could not bequeath to our children another Alsace-Lorraine. (Cheers.) M Millerand and his associates readily and sincerely gave an assurance that the vast majority of sioners might be virgins of the parable—licy equally as much as the British. He (Lloyd George), attached enormous importance to that.

QUESTIONS DISCUSSED.

The German Ministers, had been invited to confer face to face with the British and French Ministers because although there were numerous commissions, commissioners might be like the virgins of the parable—some were wise, some foolish—and the Allies were not always quite sure that discussions were conducted quite in accordance with the Supreme Council's policy. The questions discussed would be first disarmament, then reparation and then the army of occupation. The Allies were agreed that the war weapons must be destroyed. The British officer in Germany, charged with the destruction of war weapons, had reported that Germany had faithfully accounted for all guns. But the greatest difficulty was being experienced with the rifles owing to the men not surrendering them. It was understood that real difficulty was that the German Government did not command authority and the soldiers defied them but the greatest difficulty was that we were dealing with a broken-backed people who was not in command of its own will. Its actions were convulsive. It had the command of speech and that was about all. There was famine in the land. It was essential that we should get the Germans' guns and aeroplanes.

REPARATIONS.

With regard to reparations he recognised that Germany could not pay at present but it was necessary that she should abandon the exasperating attitude of evading the assessment of her liabilities and should submit proposals for payment. He emphasised that the Allies were not going to Spa on May 25th to discuss abstruse questions. Germany would have to make definite proposals which would receive the fairest impartial consideration. The time-limit of four months after the signature of the treaty, conceded to Germany, in which to submit concrete proposals for the settlement of her liabilities, had already lapsed.

The Germans must show that they were grappling with the problem. That was all we asked at present. The Allies were in complete accord regarding all these questions. (Cheers.) There was an identity, not only of purpose, but of spirit. He had never seen it better. The strain had disappeared and there was the same old gladness of comradeship that carried us through the war. He denounced the attempts to promote discord, due to personal malignity and disappointed ambition as criminal.

TURKEY.

With regard to Turkey, he agreed with M. Millerand that it was not desirable to outline the proposals until they had been submitted to the Porte, but there was really nothing to reveal. There had been no departure from the principles laid down. He confirmed that the mandate for Syria had been given to France and that the mandates for Mesopotamia, including Mosul and Palestine, had been given to Britain and with regard to Palestine a provision was made for full recognition of Mr. Balfour's declaration with respect to Jews. An agreement had been reached with France with regard to the oil distribution in Mosul. The Armenian problem was overwhelmingly difficult, owing to the fact that there was no Armenian population in the vast areas the Allies would have liked to allocate to Armenia. If the Allies gave them to Armenia who would enforce the decree? Mr. Lloyd George emphasised that in view of their responsibilities none of the Allies had been able to undertake this task which would have involved very strong military force. Therefore, the Allies had appealed to America to undertake the mandate for Armenia. If the United States refused the Allies might ask President Wilson to arbitrate with regard to the boundaries of Armenia.

RUSSIAN TRADE.

The San Remo Conference had practically reaffirmed the decision to open trade relations with Russia and in every way to facilitate the sending of peaceable materials to Russia and obtaining surplus foodstuffs and raw materials from Russia. All the Allies were determined not to accept Litvinoff as a member of the Soviet delegation in this connection, owing to his abusing his privileges in the past. It was a serious matter to delay obtaining raw material from Russia, but it would be much better to have a clear understanding first that we could only do business on the basis to which the civilised countries adhered. They had, therefore, invited the Supreme Council to support them in stating that the delegation would be welcomed if it came for the purpose of transacting commercial business, but Litvinoff would not be received in Great Britain and we would not meet him anywhere else.

Concluding, the Premier said that the San Remo Conference would undoubtedly always be a conspicuous landmark on the path of peace. "When there", said the Premier, "you were thankful to feel that Great Britain was surmounting difficulties arising from war better than any other land. High prices here were higher than everywhere else. He felt in the air that things were improving. (Cheers.) Things were better than at the preceding Conference, which marked a distinct stage in the European convalescence." (Loud cheers.)

MR. ASQUITH.

Following on Mr. Lloyd George, Mr. Asquith said that it was extremely desirable that the floating charge imposed on Austria and Germany should be replaced by a fixed agreed sum. He expressed the opinion that San Remo marked a considerable step towards the reconstruction of Europe. Nevertheless, we wanted to see effective establishment of the League of Nations as an authentic organ. Vast number of States, small and great, were already partners to the Covenant and the number was augmented by the late enemies.

UNDERSTANDING WITH EMIR FEISUL.

Replying to the debate, Mr. Lloyd George said he was gratified with the Commons' reception of the speech. He referred to the overwhelming importance of an understanding with the Emir Feisul and expressed the opinion that an understanding could not be difficult to obtain, as a more loyal and straightforward ruler did not exist nor a better man to deal with. Feisul had a considerable task in building up the new Government as the people had not enjoyed Self-Government for centuries.

FIRM BELIEVER IN LEAGUE.

Replying to Mr. Asquith, the Premier said that the Allies were anxious in the interests of all, including Germany, to shorten the suspense with regard to the indemnities and charges. The Allies agreed that it would be better for Germany to know her exact liability and they invited her definitely to submit a proposal for the lump sum. Germany had not done so. Germany had the remedy in her own hands by stating what she was prepared to pay. He re-emphasised that there were at present three Powers with strength, organisation and will to direct the affairs of Europe. Until there was something of equal power and organisation to replace it, it was idle to wind up the Supreme Council. The Council was the beginning of the League of Nations. He was an earnest believer in the League. If it failed the only hope was a federation of nations.

GERMANY AND ALLIES.

UNITED ALLIED FRONT.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE)

PARIS, April 29.

Recd. 5-15 p.m., April 30.

The Havas Agency states that M. Millerand in the Chamber of Deputies yesterday spoke of the success of his meeting with Mr. Lloyd George at San Remo. After recounting the important features of the Treaty he was applauded when he added: I do not think I am too much of an optimist when I tell you that as a result of our deliberations we are now entering upon a period of positive execution of the Treaty of Versailles. Furthermore, this declaration brings forth the fact which is not its least merit that the understanding among all the Allies is stronger, closer and more active than ever. M. Millerand laid special stress upon the fact that the Allied conferees deem it of the utmost importance to present a united front to Germany.

The Chamber gave the Premier an ovation when he said: At the conference certain ideas and certain beliefs were brought to light to which I have replied and will now again reply in a word. It appears that certain minds had become uneasy over the underlying thoughts which might be actuating the French people. Parliament and Government have answered that the French people, Parliament and Government would be unanimous in boarding not only as a crime, but as nonsense, any dream of a new annexation of German territory.

Interviewed by the "Herald", M. Millerand remarked, 'None of the Allies can now adopt an isolated policy. Italy, Belgium and Japan have subscribed to the agreement reached between Mr. Lloyd George and myself and I do not anticipate for one minute any occasion arising on which there is likely to be a divergence of views. Germany will realise this also and this knowledge should prove a strong moral force in strengthening the German Government against the elements which tend to arouse internal difficulties.'

ALBANIA'S FEAR OF INVASION.

SUPERME COUNCIL WILL NOT TOLEARTE AGRESSION.

NO FURTHER ASSURANXES POSSIBLE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 29.

Recd. 12.30 a.m., April 30.

In the House of Lords, Lord Lamington sked a question in which he alluded to the Albanians' fear of an invasion by the Serbians or Greeks. He asked the Allies to give an assurance that the independence of Albania guaranteed in 1913 would not be infringed.

Mr. Crawford replying said that the Supreme Council would not tolerate any aggression of the nature suggested or allow it to affect the final settlement of the Albanian question. Meanwhile, it was impossible to give further assurances.

DISTURBANCES NEAR BEISAN RAILWAY.

ARAB RAIDERS CHARGED BY INDIAN CAVALRY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 28.

Recd. 1 p.m., April 30.

A Cairo message to "The Times" says that it was an Indian cavalry squadron which charged the Arab raiders southward of the Beisan railway. The squadron's casualties were one British and one Indian officer killed and two officers and six men wounded. Aeroplanes are patrolling the whole of the Palestine frontier to prevent raids.

ROYAL AIR FORCE CADETS.

ITS STRENGTH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 28.

Recd. 2-30 p.m., April 30.

The Air Ministry announce that the total number of the Royal Air Force's cadets including those from the Colonies and the Dominions dispersed up to April 7th, was 21,284 of whom 3,050 had been gazetted to temporary and 8,980 to honorary commissions. The ex-Cadets of the R.A.F., who were in training at armistice and who have not been notified of their having been gazetted to honorary commissions, should apply to the Air Ministry giving their regimental details.

DEATH SENTENCES DURING WAR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 28.

Recd. 2-30 p.m., April 30.

In the House of Lords Lord Peel stated that the death sentences passed during the whole of time of the war in all the theatres upon officers and men amounted to 3,076, while only 343 were carried out. All the latter were confirmed before being carried out by the Commander-in-Chief.

THE SHAH DECORATES M. DESCHANEL

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 28.

Recd. 1 p.m., April 30.

Paris, 27.—The Shah has bestowed on Deschanel the Collar of the Order of the rown of Persia.

EXCESS PROFITS DUTY.

MR, TERRELL'S MOTION FOR REJECTION LOST.

EFFORT TO RESTORE CUNTRY'S CREDIT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 29.

Recd. 1 p.m., April 30.

In the House of Commons Mr. Terrell oved the rejection of the Excess Profit uty.

Mr. Chamberlain emphasised that although he was willing to consider th lternative it was his duty while trade was rosperous to make a real effort to reduce he vast debt which was embarassing comerce and which was a potential danger the credit of the country. There was othing at present more important owing our dependence on the overseas supplies of food and raw materials than that ur international credit should be high especially with America. He was content for he Budget to be judged by the verdict of nformed American opinion. The Budget imed at making us a stand in the very front ne as a great financial, commercial and dustrial nation.

Mr. Terrell's motion was defeated by 287 tes to 75.

The Corporation Tax was adopted Mr. hamberlain intimating that the dividends the Co-operative Societies would be exmpted from the tax.

LORD MESTON AS REDE LECTURER IN CAMBRIDGE.

TO LECTURE ON "INDIA AT THE CROSSWAYS."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 28.

Recd. 12.30 a.m., April 30.

Lord Meston has been appointed Rede ecturer at the Cambridge University. H ill give a lecture on June 10th on "India the Crossways."

AN AFRIDI OUTRAGE.

CAPTURE OF WIFE OF A BRITISH OFFICER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 28.

Recd. 12.30 a.m., April 30.

Replying in the House of Commons to Joynson Hicks, Mr. Montagu stated at he had telegraphed for further information with regard to the Afridis' cap of the wife of a British officer. The that the lady had been recovered did t make the offence less serious.

THE SILVER MARKET.

WHAT IS THE FALL IN PRICE DUE TO?

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 28.

Recd. 12.30 a.m., April 30.

The exceptional fall in silver by four and ree eights pence ounce cash is due to the cessation of demand from the Indian bazars nd China becoming sellers. The lower prices are regarded as probable in view of the practical cessation of demand for silver r European coinage owing to the reduc on of silver contents of token coinage in veral countries and the increased use in aper money also in view of the stimula of output owing to the high prices nd marked abundance of melted coin from he Continent and as the East is the only prospective buyer.

GERMANS IN INDIA.

CASES OF EXEMPTION FROM REPATRIATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 28.

Recd. 9-30 a.m., April 30.

Replying to Colonel Yate Mr. Montagu stated that sixty-two Germans in India, including women and children, had been exempted from repatriation excluding a few, persons temporarily exempted and the religious sisters of whom a limited number might still be eligible for exemption. He promised to inquire whether any exemption had been granted against the views of the Local Government.

WHAT CAUSED POLISH OFFENSIVE?

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 29.

Recd. 1 a.m., May 1.

A War Office statement says that the Polish offensive is in consequence of the Bolsheviks' refusal to meet the Polish peace delegates. The offensive is on a front of 250 miles from Pripet to Dniester. It is believed that the Ukrainians under Petlura are co-operating on the southern sectors of this front. By April 26, the Poles had reached Ovruch, Korosten and Jidmer and had advanced an average depth of 35 miles and maximum of 50. The Reds in Crimea are faced with grave difficulties. A number of peasant risings have occurred in the Ukraine and also in the Cossack territory. A number of Red regiments have mutinied owing to the attempts at conversion into labour units without demobilisation or leave.

SINN FEINERS

SPECIAL TRIBUNALS.

SIR D. MACLEAN'S SUGGESTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 29.

Recd. 2-30 a.m. April 30.

In the House of Commons, on the motion for adjournment, Mr. O'Connor raised the question of the threat of the Irish dockers to strike in Liverpool and Glasgow unless Sinn Feiners were released.

Mr. Sexton, representing the Liverpool dockers, said that he had warned the Union members not to participate in the strike; but he was afraid, that the situation was getting beyond control.

Sir Donald Maclean urged the appointment of a special tribunal to try the Sinn Feiners.

Mr. Shortt promised to submit the suggestion to Government. Mr. Shortt said that the movement in Liverpool was not a trades-union movement, but that it was engineered by the local Sinn Feiners. Government would not yield to the threats in Liverpool or elsewhere.

INDIAN ARMY OFFICER'S PENSIONS.

MR. MONTAGU ON THE REVISED RATE

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 28.

Recd. 9-30 a.m., April 30.

Replying in the House of Commons to Mr. Bowyer, Mr. Montagu said he greatly regretted the delay in settling the revised rates of pensions for the Indian Army officers but the matter could only be dealt with in communication with the Indian Government. He was not yet able to state when the revised rates would be published.

Replying to Sir J. Agg-Gardner Mr. Montagu stated that the Indian Army officers who had retired before the war, but who had served satisfactorily in military capacity in war time would benefit by the revised scale of pensions in a similar way to the retired British Army officers. With regard to the former Indian Army officers, not re-employed during the war, he was communicating with the Indian Government as to whether the invalided officers on small pensions could be assisted and hoped a decision would be announced soon. The case of officers who had voluntarily retired and not been re-employed during the war was guided by the action of the War Office with regard to similar British Army officers whose retired pay had hitherto not been increased.

INCREASE IN PENSIONS OF WIDOWS AND CHILDREN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 28.

Recd. 9-30 a.m., April 30.

Replying to Colonel Yate Mr. Montagu stated that he was still awaiting the views of the Indian Government with regard to the increase in pensions of the widows and children dependents of the deceased officers of the Indian Army the Indian Medical Service and the Indian Marine. He had again emphasised to the Indian Government that the matter was very urgent.

DELAY IN DESPATCHING PAY SHEETS.

DEPARTMENTAL STRAIN IN DEALING WITH HEAVY TASK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 28.

Recd. 9-30 a.m., April 30.

Replying to Mr. Charles Palmer who asked a question with regard to the delay in despatching the pay-sheets of the soldiers transferred from India to Britain Mr. Montagu emphasised that the resources of the Indian Military Accounts Department had been severely strained in dealing with very heavy task. The bulk of the work had now been complted. The Indian Government was extremely anxious to obtain the services of an additional staff from the Army Pay Corps in this connection but the War Office was unable to spare any personnel.

CIVIL SERVICE AND INDIAN ARMY.

PENSIONS AND ANNUITIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 28.

Recd. 12.30 a.m., April 30.

Mr. Montagu stated that the pensions and anuities of the members of the Civil Service and of the Indian Army were not hreatened. They could not be altered by any thority in India and whatever might appen in future, he was certain that arliament could be trusted to ensure the lfilment of the conditions on which the en entered the Services.

CABLE ITEMS.

Sir Lancelot Sanderson has arrived in England.

London, April 29.—A seaplane crashed at Felixstowe to-day. Two officers were rescued injured. The engineer, two British officers and a Portuguese officer, named Fonseca, were drowned.

The Blackburn Aeroplane Company has entered twin Rolls-Royce Kangaroo piloted by Reginald Kenworthy for the "Daily Express" £10,000 return cargo-carrying air journey from England to India. The flight must be carried out between May 1 and October 31. The competition is open to aeroplanes, seaplanes and airships of any nationality.

LATEST CABLES.

TURKISH WARFARE.

NATIONALISTS CLEAR OF ADABAZAR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 28.

Recd. 1 a.m., May 1.

Constantinople.—The region of Adabazar has been entirely cleared of the Nationalists. The liberated inhabitants are sending in loyal addresses to the Sultan. Mahmud Bey, Commander of the Nationalists, was recently killed. Nationalists at Ismidt have been completely defeated and have fled abandoning guns and munitions. On the other hand, Nationalists are reported to have occupied Bigha. Mustapha Kemal has issued a proclamation summoning thirty thousand men to fight the Government militia.

The Turkish peace delegation is leaving for Paris on May 1st.

Constantinople.—The Government troops have severely defeated the Nationalists in the Ismidt district and have taken 800 prisoners, including five ex-deputies and have captured four guns and much ammunition.

MORE OF SINN FEINISM.

MAIL TRAIN HELD UP.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 29.

Recd. 1 a.m., May 1.

The Cork to Bantry mail train was held up at Kinsale Junction to-day by a party of armed and masked men who took two mail bags. The roads surrounding the Junction were strongly guarded. This is the third time that a train has been robbed.

A raid was carried out to-day on the police barracks at the village of Rush, fifteen miles from Dublin. Telegraphic communication was cut and connection between Dublin and north of [illegible] and seriously hampered. Information concerning the raid is scarce. It is reported that the roof of the barracks was blown off and that the sergeant, commanding the defenders, was fatally injured.

ONE THOUSAND GUINEAS.

STARTERS AND JOCKEYS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 29.

Recd. 1 a.m., May 1.

The following is the list of probable starters and jockeys for One Thousand Guineas to be run to-morrow:—

Lemonade—H. Jones; Green Curtain—Robbins; Phenomena—Fox; Royal Blue—Saxby; Bideford—Colling; Sunnymoya—Templeman; Marcia Blanche—W. Balding; Cirercle—Childs; Lady Phoebe—F. Bullock; Germinate—Slade; Cinna—Griggs; False Piety—Carslake; Bright Folly—Whalley; Lemelie—Rickaby; Saddle Mark—Lane; Lilloise—Hulme; Malescure—Preece; Shy Princess—Donoghue; Panoply—Shatwell.

DISORDERLY HOUSES.

OFFICIAL TOLERATION DENOUNCED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 29.

Recd. 1 a.m., May 1.

The Lower House of the Anglican Convocation has passed a resolution denouncing official toleration of disorderly houses and urging that such places should be put out of bounds wherever British troops are stationed. The mover of the resolution, the Dean of Lincoln, asserted that the official promise to put such houses out of bounds had not been kept. Some had been started recently in India, Gibraltar, Burma, the Straits, the Malay States and Hongkong. He paid a tribute to General Plumer's efforts towards ending the scandal of the traffic in women in India.

MAY DAY IN LONDON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 29.

Recd. 1 a.m., May 1.

Elaborate preparations have been made by the Labour organisations to celebrate the May Day in London. Essential services will be maintained, but many thousands of workers, including building, trades, dockers and engineers, will take a full day's holiday. There will be many processions from four quarters of London, which will concentrate on the Hyde Park.

CHALLENGE TO SIR J. C. BOSE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 29.

Recd. 1 a.m., May 1.

"The Times" to-day prints a letter from Mr. Augustus Desire Waller, Director of Physiological Laboratory, University of London, who doubts the validity of Sir Jagadish Chandra Bose's demonstration of plant growth. He, therefore, intends lecturing before the Royal Society, demonstrating by experiments that living plants are fiddle-strings and he hopes that Sir J. C. Bose will be able to attend.

BEDOUIN-ARAB FIGHTING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 29.

Recd. 1 a.m., May 1.

Five hundred Bedouin engaged in fighting at Beisan on April 22. The Bedouin casualties are estimated at 120. British reinforcements are being sent. The cavalry and artillery drove off 2,000 Arabs, who attacked a party of police in the Jordan Valley. A bombing plane followed the Arabs towards the hills.

HOCKEY IN BOMBAY.

AGA KHAN TOURNAMENT.

LUSITANIANS 3 BEAT INDORE UNION. 1

A fairly fast and interesting encounter was witnessed by a large crowd of spectators on the Bombay Gymkhana ground on Friday, the occasion being the meeting between the above teams in the first round of the Aga Khan Hockey Tournament, when the visitors from Indore, who played a very plucky and clean game, had to admit defeat to the Lusitanians by three goals to one. The game came in interesting flashes, which considerably whetted the appetite of the spectators who were lustily cheered for every bit of good play. The visitors took to hard hitting and long wing-to-wing passes, their pace, accuracy in stoppage and back-strokes being the outstanding features of their play. They were a hot lot and Chatterjee and Mahomed Khan in their defence were remarkable for their judicious spoiling tactics. Dixit and Kunzru in their forward line were also conspicuous for some brilliant individual efforts. But pitted against the tricky Lusitanians the exchanges, as the game wore on, were much in favour of local team, who, in spite of a rather indifferent defence, in which Pais played with great coolness and judgment, managed to qualify themselves for the second round of the tournament proper. The inclusion of Nelson D'Souza in their front and Pinto in the half-line contributed to no small degree in the improved form of the team. It was, however, the clever short passing by the Lusitanian forwards that won them the day. But there are still many defects in the team and as they have yet a "long way to hoe" they would do well to train their defensive ranks, who have yet to learn a lot in the way of exercising judgment. Line against line, the Indore half-line was better than the opposing trio, while Anthony and Chatterjee were decidedly a better pair of back, than Faria and Dom'nic.

FIRST HALF.

The game opened with the Indore forwards making a rush for the Lusitanian goal, and from the close skirmish that followed inside the Lusitanians' striking circle, ended with Kunzru scoring the only goal for the Indore team, ere the game was hardly two minutes old. This came as a great surprise, but the Lusitanians playing an uphill game made a remarkable rally which threatened danger to the Indore goal every moment, but the visiting backs were not to be caught napping and they relieved the pressure after considerable struggle which required all their vigilance and clever and quick returns. The Indore forwards next returned to attack and Dhotiwalla and Karim tried a couple of long shots which were successfully negotiated by Faria at back and Sollis in goal. The ball thereafter travelled from one end to the other in quick succession and Cyriaco D'Souza and Nelson D'Souza lost two open chances of scoring, the former being neatly robbed of the ball, while on the point of shooting and the latter by shooting wide, the ball hitting the goal-judge in the Gymkhana-end goal. The Indore team at this stage put up a great fight in defence and rendered all attacks futile. After some midfield play, the Lusitanians made another determined rush and a short passing bout was effectively neutralised by Chatterjee clearing the coast with a hard hit the ball going to the opposing twenty-five. The forwards followed up and gave some anxious moments to Sollis, who once made a rush and kicked out just in time. The Lusitanian forwards Johnny D'Souza, Nelson D'Souza and Marcus D'Souza next indulged in pretty passing bouts and took the ball to their opponents' twenty-five, but all the same they met with a sturdy defence, which declined to be beaten. Try as they would, the Lusitanians could not score and soon after the teams changed sides with the Indore team leading by a goal.

Indore Union ..... One goal.
Lusitanians ..... Nil.

SECOND HALF.

The operations during the second moiety opened with vigorous onslaughts on the Lusitanians' defence, which was sorely tried for full five minutes. The venue of operations was, however, transferred soon after and Johnny D'Souza sent in a beautiful pass, but Cyriaco D'Souza who was quite handy, failed to judge the speed of the ball and before he could take a shot the ball had travelled past him. A glorious chance was thus missed. Continuing to attack the Lusitanians forced a couple of corners which proved fruitless. Dass in the Indore goal at this stage brought off a few splendid saves. The Indore defence looked rather outwitted at the short passes of the Lusitanian forwards and after a brilliant sortie, Nelson D'Souza paved the way for a goal, Marcus D'Souza scoring off a brilliant pass from him, thus drawing level.

Indore Union ..... One goal.
Lusitanians ..... One goal.

From the bully off, the Lusitanians attacked again and forced a few corners not one of which proved productive. The Indore team then retaliated and a brilliant concerted effect, which eventually took the ball into the Lusitanian net, was spoiled by Dhotiwalla kicking the ball right in front of the Lusitanian goal, which did not fortunately escape the umpire's notice. From the "free" that followed Pinto dribbled down the left and centred squarely and Nelson D'Souza receiving the pass sent on to Marcus D'Souza, who—lying in a palpably off-side position—, scored the second goal for the Lusitanians and the scores stood—

Lusitanians ..... Two goals.
Indore Union ..... One goal.

The forwards from now grew faster than ever, but the combined efforts of the Lusitanian front line in which Max Pinto looked quite a passenger, proved effective as eight minutes before the call of time, Nelson D'Souza scored the third goal for the Lusitanians which practically sealed the fate of the visitors from Indore. In spite of desperate efforts to reduce the margin of defeat, they retired beaten (though in no way disgraced), the final scores being—

Lusitanians ..... Three goals.
Indore Union ..... One goal.

The teams were:—

Lusitanians:—Sollis; Faria and Dominic; Martin, Pais and Pinto; Johnny D'Souza, Nelson D'Souza, Marcus D'Souza, Cyriaco D'Souza and Max Pinto.

Indore Union:—K. N. Das; S. Anthony and U. N. Chatterjee; Rafique Ahmed, N. Mahomed Khan, J. N. Newrarkar, J. N. Dixit, N. Kunzru; N. A. Khot, M. B. Dhotiwala; Abdul Karim and Shankar Rao.

Umpires:—Mr. McDermot and Wadia.

TO-DAY'S GAME.

N.-W. Rly. (Lahore) vs. B. B. & C. I. Rly. (Ajmere).

SUNDAY'S GAME.

Charity match:—Lusitanians vs. Karachi Rangers.

NEXT WEEK FIXTURE.

SECOND ROUND.

(M) Monday (3-5-20)—Govt. Telegraph vs. Winners of to-day's game.

(N) Tuesday (4-5-20)—B. E. S. vs. Lusitanians.

(O) Wednesday (5-5-20)—Hornets vs. Poona United.

(P) Thursday (6-5-20)—National Sporting vs. Grant Medicals.

SEMI-FINALS.

Friday (7-5-20)—Winners of M. vs. Winners of N.

Saturday (8-5-20)—Winners of O. vs. Winners of P.

BEIGHTON HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

ASANSOLE BEATS LUCKNOW.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, April 29.

The fourth round of the Beighton Hockey Tournament concluded to-day when the Aligarh College beat E. I. Railway Apprentices on the Dalhousie ground and Asansole lowered colours of Lucknow on the Calcutta ground. Curiously enough the Aligarh and Asansole each won by four goals to one. Both matches drew a large attendance and produced first class hockey. On the Calcutta ground Lucknow pressed from start but Asansole offered sound defence. About half way the first half Lucknow notted through Prafulla off Shaukat's pass. Asansole pulled themselves together and playing all they not only equalised the score but put themselves ahead of their opponents. Lucknow netted again in the second half but a point was disallowed by the referee, a decision which the majority of the spectators disapproved. Lucknow fell off considerably and Asansole put in two more goals to their credit. The feature of the game was the play of P. Boileau who scored all the four goals.

On the Dalhousie ground the first half saw no score. The railway men netted early in the second half and maintained a lead to within ten minutes of the close, when Aligarh assumed the offensive and scored four goals.

SEIZURE OF GOLD COINS IN BURMA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, April 30.

On the arrival of the steamer Hing Moh to-day from China and the Straits, the Customs Officer made a large seizure of gold coins in the water tank. The full amount of seizure is not yet known but hitherto over 15,000 pounds worth of British and American gold coins have been counted. Water is being pumped out of the tank where other boxes are still unrecovered.

TAXI-CAB ACCIDENT IN CALCUTTA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, April 29.

Taxi-cab accidents are now becoming matters of daily occurrence in Calcutta and have increased during last few days. More than four serious accidents have been reported within the last twenty-four hours.

A CALCUTTA TRAGEDY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, April 30.

Yesterday afternoon, Mr. A. E. Pederson, third officer of the Steamer Bessa now berthed at Kidderpore docks, while doing some work on board, fell into the hold and was killed.

On the 29th before Mr. Garratt, I.C.S., Assistant Collector of Poona, Mr. D. B. Binning, Barrister, appeared on behalf of Sirdar Nowrojee Puddumji, a Director of the Deccan Bank, Ltd., in liquidation against whom a warrant was recently issued at the instant of C.I.D., on a charge of cheating. Mr. Binning informed the Magistrate that his client was unable to appear as he was bedridden and not in fit state. Dr. H. P. Wadia, accused's private Doctor supported this with a written statement. The Magistrate informed Mr. Binning that he would first get the opinion of the Civil Surgeon on accused's state of health and if, in his opinion, accused was too ill to attend the court they would have to wait till he was better.

The Bengal Bank rate for demand loan is unchanged being seven per cent.

The consulting Architect to the Government of Burma has resigned to undertake practice in Rangoon in partnership with another architect.

"France and Ourselves."

"WE ARE "OUT" FOR OIL."

FROM "THE NATION."

"I cannot understand . . . . withdrawing from the more important and the more promising part of Mesopotamia. Mosul is a country with great possibilities. It has rich oil deposits. . . . If we did not undertake the task, perhaps some other country would. . . . What other country will undertake that responsible except Great Britain? . . . We shall certainly claim the right to be the mandatory Power of Mesopotamia, including Mosul."—(Mr. Lloyd George, in the Commons, March 25th.)

"It was in the interests of France that he asked for Mosul (i.e., when as Premier he negotiated the Secret Treaty of 1916) on account of its petroleum fields, because everyone knew that the future would belong to the nation that owned the greatest quantity of petrol. France must therefore maintain herself in that region."—(M. Briand, in the Chamber, March 27th.)

In an interview published mid-way in the war, Mr. Lloyd George, if our memory serves us, remarked that M. Briand and he understood each other perfectly, and had never any difficulty in reaching an agreement, because both of them were Celts. For our part we are a little sceptical about this pre-established harmony that is supposed to reign between Celts. It has never helped Mr. Lloyd George to understand Ireland, and even less has it helped Mr. Macpherson. In the case of Mr. George and M. Briand, however, we grant at once that the theory works. Like Charles V. and Francis I., they are perfectly agreed: they both want Mosul. Nor does the agreement end there. They want it for the same reason. It is rich in oil. Again perhaps it is because they are Celts that they both blurt out their desires, with two Parliaments listening, with refreshing frankness and realism. A good deal has been said in the last two weeks by M Millerand and M. Barthou about the present anxious chapter in the relations of France to Britain, but of all the three ex-Premiers of France who have spoken, we think it is M. Briand who has shed most light on the matter. There are many grounds for the tension of feeling—the exchange which has now brought the franc tumbling down to 3½d., the coal question, and our method of dissembling our love for our Ally by charging her more than twice the price fixed in our own home market, the Treaty with Germany which we would amend and she would enforce, and the Treaty with Turkey which has led to endless differences of view.

THE ENGLISH VIEW.

Now the view which tends to prevail in our own Press, regarding these differences of opinion does not quite succeed in seeing ourselves as others see us. The English view, to put it summarily, is that our magnanimous attitude to a fallen foe is constantly thwarted by the vindictiveness of French policy, while our humanitarian zeal for the suffering peoples of Turkey is for ever checked by the inordinate Imperialism of the French. That is not quite how the French see it. They rage at our national profiteering in coal. We are always condoling with them on their devastated territories, and none are so outspoken in high-toned denunciations of the wickedness of Ludendorff, who wrecked the French mines. But when, because of this devastation they must buy coal in our market, we charge them more than twice what we pay ourselves; indeed, by overcharging them we enjoy the luxury of coal at less than its cost price. That is one grievance, and it affects the plain man who cares nothing and knows nothing about the Turkish muddle. The politicians and the Press, however, are better informed, and they are much concerned about the aims and outs of this Syrian business.

Mr. Lloyd George has saved us the trouble of discussing how far our differences over Turkey turn on the higher morals of mandates and self-determination. In a moment of candour, while answering Mr. Asquith, he blurted out the truth. We are "out" for oil. For our own part, with no Celtic blood to help us, we had long ago reached that realistic conclusion. When we hear a statesman talking "mandates", we have formed a habit of asking, Is it oil in this case, or coal? It was oil that caused us to guarantee the "integrity and independence" of Persia," and induced Mr. Churchill to take for the Admiralty half the shares in the company which enjoys the concession of the Persian oil-field. It was oil, with Mr. Churchill again in charge (this time at the War Office), which led us to claim Mosul and Upper Mesopotamia. We do not pretend to know whether these wells are as fabulously rich as some suppose, and we doubt if Mr. George is right in thinking that most of them, or the best of them, are near Mosul. That is a detail however; undoubtedly there is oil round Mosul, and both Paris and London know it. Since both the Allies agreed long ago to dismember Turkey, the question now presents itself, which of them shall have it? M. Briand may exaggerate when he says that the future belongs to the nation which has the most oil. Some might venture to ask timidly whether courage and a sense of duty, not to mention science, may not also be subordinate factors in that future world which the Allies are shaping. But let us agree that oil will count. Well, we have got Burmah and Persia, not to mention Lower Mesopotamia (where also, we believe, there is much oil) and some as yet undefined relation to the Transcaucasian field; France wants a share. If the question were an open one, she would have an arguable case. But open she will not admit that it is. One never knows whether Mr. Lloyd George's convenient memory is innocently empty, or whether he has deliberately turned on the taps. Is it possible that he has totally forgotten that we signed a Secret Treaty assigning Mosul to France?

FOR THE SCRAP HEAP.

For our part we regard all these Secret Treaties as so much matter for the scrap heap, and we would like to hear an international court declaring them null and void, on the ground that they are contrary to public morals. But if we invoke them to justify our Adriatic policy against Mr. Wilson, and wherever else it may suit us to invoke them, then we cannot disregard the "Rights" of France, merely because we want the oil of Mosul ourselves. In the two maps attached to the Sykes-Picot agreement and the Anglo-Franco-Italian agreement, Mosul is clearly shown. It belongs to the so-called Zone A, in which France was to enjoy a Protectorate. The town of Mosul is a clear hundred miles from our Zone B. In these zones the two Powers were each to have the exclusive right to provide "advisers" for the native chiefs, and were to have "priority in regard to enterprises and local loans." That clearly covers the claim to the oil. Zone A, we may remark, includes Mosul on exactly the same terms as it includes Damascus. To be sure, the authors of the agreement, like Mr. George himself, supposed that Mosul is Arab country. It is rather Kurdish. However that may be, it is clear that the "advice", whether an Arab a Kurd must obey it. to be couched in French, not English, and that the oil is to run down French pipe-line.

It is all of it mere predatory Imperialism, but on the whole, if one does go in for that kind of thing, it is better to observe the traditional honour among—mandatory Powers. Robbing henroosts is at all times risky sport, but land values at home were a safer booty than oil in Mesopotamia. It is equally true, as Mr. Asquith and "The Times" point out (though Mr. Asquith has conveniently forgotten that it was he who claimed Baghdad in 1916), that to hold Mosul would involve us in immense and dangerous military commitments, and that it would be much more prudent to stop short at Basrah (for our part we would stop shorter still). Be it ourselves or the French, the Power which takes Mosul will have trouble first with the Kurds, then with its own Muslim subjects, next with its own white troops, and lastly with its tax-payers. For the oil will not go into our barrels, nor theirs.

How, next, does it stand with our disagreements over the treatment of Germany, on which, M. Barthou specialized? To be sure we were the magnanimous Victors who spared the Germans the humiliation of surrendering the war-criminals; but the demand for them, and especially for the Kaiser, was Mr. George's electioneering "stunt." Again, it is the French who make themselves unpopular by clamouring for German coal. That, indeed, is one of the causes of the revolt of the miners on the Ruhr. But why are they in such dire need of German coal? Because we charge double for ours. We have nothing to say in defence of French policy towards Germany; it is indeed the least politic and the least chivalrous folly which a clever and gallant nation ever committed. It will ruin first Central Europe, then a Continent's civilization, and lastly France herself. It is the policy of a somewhat unenterprising people, which grabs at visible values—cattle, ploughs, dredgers, coal, and hard cash. But what of our record? We are rather too shrewd for these petty exactions. We know that the ability to make future profits is worth more than visible goods to an enterprising people. Our speciality is to lay hands on German businesses. The United States has just been moved to lodge an official protest against our claim to acquire the thriving, well-managed business of "A. E. G." (Herr Rathenau's electrical company) in South America. The United States may have certain reasons of its own for objecting to our acquisition of this influential concern within the field of the Monroe Doctrine. But how shall we defend it? One day we publish a really excellent official memorandum on the sorrows of Central Europe, and plead for its right to work; the next we take from it one of its biggest, one of its few remaining, means for profitable foreign trade.

CHRISTIAN ACTIONS?

Or, take again, our record in China. During the war we induce China to become our Ally, in order that we may legally require her to intern and expel all German traders. After the war we move her to deny to German merchants the equal trading and tariff rights which she once enjoyed. It is stupid and unchivalrous to claim too many cows and cranes and too much coal from Germany. What is it to, smash the few remaining outlets for German foreign trade? But, then, the reader, will object, our good Samaritans are already binding up the wounds of Central Europe by forming syndicates to buy up German, Austrian, and Hungarian businesses; they are even sending out raw materials to be worked up on commission; surely these are Christian actions? Well, yes, we are helping our late enemies to work—for us. We shall buy labour at the rate of a penny the mark and a farthing the krone, and then export the produce to the dearest market. No wonder M Barthou grows sarcasite over Lord Robert Cecil's claim that we have taken nothing for ourselves in Europe.

We confess to a feeling of nausea at the whole spectacle. We should like to see British policy directed to revising the Treaty, and restoring Central Europe. We should be prepared to tell France that she must conform to this policy, or face the risks alone. But wih this record over the coal, the oil, and the electrical businesses, how can we affect the necessary attitude of superior virtue? We sometimes imagine to ourselves a big Labour meeting to which one speaker, a moderate man of facts, should tell this story of the coal, the oil, and the electricity, and then sit down without comment. If, thereafter, a Scotsman fresh from poring over Lenin and Trotsky got up and denounced the whole predatory policy of the Allied Capitalist States, what would the audience do? Statesmen should remember that this imaginary audience is listening. They are saved at present by its ignorance.

BAHADURGARH CASE.

ACCUSED ACQUITTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, April 29.

Mr. Justice Martineau has pronounced judgment in the appeals preferred by a number of persons against the order of Mr. Harris, Special Magistrate, convicting and sentencing them to various terms of imprisonment under Section 126 of the Indian Railways Act in what is known as Bahadurgarh case. All appellants except the two confessing accused have been acquitted.

PEOPLE'S AND AMRITSAR BANKS.

LIQUIDATOR'S REMUNERATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, April 29.

Mr. Justice Broadway of the Lahore High Court has passed an order reconsidering the question of remuneration fixed on the 19th November, 1918, for Mr. Billimoria, the official Liquidator of the People's and Amritsar Banks Ltd. (in liquidation). After recognising the valuable work done by the Official Liquidator, his Lordship says:—At the time when Mr. Billimoria made his request, I consulted the Chief Justice, Sir Henry Raitigan, who agreed with me that Mr. Billimoria's services merited recognition, especially if the creditors received any sums beyond their sixteen annas. A further dividend of three annas has now been declared in connection with the People's Bank thus bringing the total paid to the creditors up to Re 1 annas 3. In these circumstances I consider that I would be justified in revising the remuneration originally fixed by me and I, therefore, propose to increase it to one and a half per cent on the realizations and one and a half per cent on the distributions fixing, however, a maximum of Rs. two lakhs. I do this the more readily as even these rates compare favourably with the rates that were fixed for former liquidators and Mr. Billimoria has undoubtedly done sterling work. The difference to the creditors would be so small as to be negligible and I do not think that they are likely to grudge this increase. Before passing the final orders in the matter, however, I direct that notice be issued to the creditors of the two banks whose names are borne on the registers maintained under the rules.

DECREE REVERSED.

NON-DELIVERY OF GROUND NUT BAGS

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, April 29.

At the High Court judgment was delivered by the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Krishnan in an appeal preferred by Messrs. Binny and Co. as Agents of the B. I. S. N. Company against the judgment of Mr. Justice Coutts Trotter awarding the sum of Rs. 2,021 as damages to Mr. V. L. Krishnaswami Iyer for the alleged non-delivery by the appellants of 88 bags of groundnuts entrusted to them for being conveyed to Calcutta by the s.s. Mercara. The total number of bags consigned by Mr. Krishnaswami Iyer was 500 but on the vessel reaching Calcutta it was found there was a shortage of 88 bags.

In the opinion of Mr. Justice Coutts Trotter, the company was not entitled to reject the claim on the ground that goods had not been tallied and there was a specific condition in the bill of lading that the Company was not to be held responsible for goods not tallied. His Lordship also held that the condition about tallying was not to be clearly seen in the bill of lading. It was argued on behalf of the appellants that his Lordship erred in holding that the appellants were liable for short delivery. The Judge should have held that the statement in the Bill of Lading that goods had not been tallied was in the absence of other evidence conclusive to show that goods had not been tallied. It was also wrong to have held that the clause about tallying could not have been adequately noticed by the shipper since it had been muddled up with other matters. The appellants also submitted that even if the servants of the company had counted the bags the company was perfectly competent to contract with the shipper that the count should be deemed to be an informal count for the purpose of company's liability. Their Lordships upheld the appeal and reversed the judgment decree of Justice Coutts Trotter allowing the appellants' costs throughout.

MADRAS CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, April 29.

Mr. W. Alexander of Messrs. Alexander and Co has been elected Vice-Chairman of the Madras Chamber of Commerce in place of Sir Gordon Fraser now in England.

SHELL SHOCK INQUIRY.

APPOINTMENT OF DEPARTMENTAL COMMITTEE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 29.
Recd. 1 p.m., April 30.

In the House of Lords Lord Southborough moved the appointment of a Departmental Committee to investigate the different kinds of shell-shock inquiry to include the infliction of death penalty on charges of cowardice.

WAR OFFICE ACCEPTS PROPOSAL

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, April, 29.
Recd. 1-20 p.m., April 30.

Speaking in his capacity as a General on Lord Southborough's motion in the House of Lords for the appointment of a Departmental Committee to investigate the different kinds of shell-shock Lord (General Sir Henry Sinclair) Horne supported the motion and expressed the opinion that if there was any suspicion that crime committed might have been due to a shell-shock the sentence of a court martial should not be confirmed until the accused has been under medical observation for a sufficient time to ascertain whether his mental balance had been affected or not.

Lord Peel replying pointed out that extreme care was exercised by the court martial in such cases. A medical adviser was always included, if there was a suggestion of any mental or nervous disorder. The Government were of opinion that great advantage might be obtained by the proposed inquiry. Many nervous and mental conditions encountered were entirely new to the medical officers. The connection between the forms of the disease met with during the war and civil life was very close and the experience gained in war might be of great value in other fields.

The War Office was glad to accept the view that a Departmental Committee should be appointed. It might be wise to have a mixed Committee including among the members one with expert knowledge and in view of the disciplinary side of the inquiry a lawyer, and, perhaps, a soldier.

LORD SOUTHBOROUGH'S MOTION ADOPTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 29.
Recd. 2-30 p.m. April 30.

The House of Lords adopted, Lord Southborough's motion for the appointment of a Shellshock Inquiry.

REPORT ON APPROPRIATION ACCOUNT 1918-19.

STATEMENT BY COLONEL WILSON.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, April 29.
Recd. 2-35 p.m. April 30.

Colonel Wilson, Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Shipping, has made a statement regarding the report on the appropriation account for 1918/19. He says that so-called deficit represents the amount drawn from the Vote of Credit. The rest of the expenditure was met from the earnings. A remarkable thing in the Shipping Controller's opinion is that the amount for which the Ministry had to ask in the votes of credit was so small. This hundred million sterling comprises, speaking broadly, the entire net cost for the year ended March 31st, 1919 (year of war and demobilisation) of transportation of British Armies, stores and munitions to and from all theatres, carriage of munitions from abroad, all merchant tonnage provided for the use of the Navy, building of standard ships and contracts for the purchase of ships at home and abroad. It is not an excess of expenditure over the estimate but an excess of the expenditure over the earnings. The Ministry, like all the war departments, was financed, as regards its war or non-remunerative operations, from the votes of credit. The Controller thinks it right to state that most, if not all, of the particular transactions to which so much attention has been called represented the works undertaken to help in the prosecution of war and it was only when the war ceased that the duty of liquidating them devolved on the Ministry of Shipping.

Colonel Wilson adds that the Select Committee on national expenditure investigated closely the work of the Ministry last session giving particular attention to these transactions and its verdict was that the work of the Ministry of Shipping had been performed with remarkable efficiency.

PRINCE OF WALES AT ROTO RUA.

CELEBRATIONS BY MAORIS ON UNPRECEDENTED SCALE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, April 28.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., April 30.

Roto Rua.—The Strikers' Union has offered to carry the whole Royal Party back to Auckland.

Three hundred Bluejackets are returning but the Royal Party will remain here pending negotiations between the Government and the strikers as the Prince is anxious to carry out his original programme as far as possible. The weather has been tempestuous but is improving. It has reduced the risk of epidemic among the assemblage on the Maoris and others marooned at Roto Rua.

Celebrations are being held on an unprecedented scale. They are unlikely to be equalled again owing to the gradual dying out of the traditions of Maori ceremonies.

THE KHILAFAT QUESTION.

LORD CHELMSFORD'S OPPORTUNITY.

(CONTRIBUTED.)

The tension of feeling in the country over the Khilafat question is growing stronger every day. To the Indian Moslems, the maintenance of the integrity of the Khalifa and the Turkish Empire, is a religious question. And with the Moslems, religion is the last sphere in which they can think of any compromise. Further, the outstanding fact remains that the conquest of the Ottoman territory, was chiefly accomplished by the aid of the Indian Moslems and Hindus, to whom solemn and definite pledges were given, both by the Premier, Mr. Lloyd George, in his declaration of 5th January 1918 and Lord Hardinge, then Viceroy of India. These pronouncements on the guarantee of which the Indian Moslems fought against their co-religionists, definitely promised to them in unequivivocal terms, the maintenance of the integrity of the Turkish Empire. Thus both the Imperial Government of Great Britain and the Government of India stand pledged to India to secure a peace treaty with Turkey which will leave her in *status quo ante bellum*, subject to sufficient guarantees for the autonomous rule of non-Moslem races. It was, obviously, to assert the sanctity of the 'scrap of paper' containing the treaty of Germany with Belgium, that Britain entered the war and on that basis appealed for the support of whole humanity in fighting German militarism. And the sanctity which attached itself to the treaty of Germany with Belgium must attach itself to the pledges given to India by Britain and repeated by the Government of India. The fact that India is a dependency and not a separate foreign Power should make no difference except it be in India's favour. The weaker the party to whom one has given solemn pledges the greater the sanctity to be attached to it.

Britain can have her own way.

At the same time, one cannot ignore the fact that the question of settlement of Turkish peace treaty, does not rest with Great Britain alone and that France has a covetous eye on Syria. But still, the fact remains, that Britain being one of the Big Four, who will be concerned in the settling of the terms of the Turkish treaty, can, if she is earnest and determined, have her own way. Further, the revelations of M. Poincare about the history of negotiations over the retention of Turks in Constantinople between Mr. Lloyd George and M. Clemenceau, and the British Premier's reply to the Indian Khilafat delegation and other connected facts, have given rise to the apprehension, which has become a matter of conviction with Indian Moslems, that it is Britain herself, that is chiefly interested in the dismemberment of Turkey. To put it plainly, the feeling in Indian circles, is that it is British statesmen themselves that are planning the dismemberment of Turkey, in violation of the solemn pledges to the Indian Moslems. This feeling is not of a recent growth. As early as November, last, Mr M A. Jinnah, who went on the All-India Moslem League deputation to England, speaking to a press representative, on his return to India, said: "he was afraid the fate of Turkey was almost sealed. In spite of the solemn pledge given by the Premier in January 1918 about the maintenance of the integrity of the Turkish Empire, the British policy was persistently directed towards the breach of that pledge rather than its fulfilment. Indian Mussalmans had shed their blood no less readily than any other community and this policy towards the Mussalman races was bound to end in very great disaster unless changed. He did not believe in the anxiety of England and her Allies to apply the principle of self-determination and independence to the Arabs."

Faith in British Cabinet shaken.

Mr. Jinnah was closely followed by Mr. Hassan Imam, who also returned to India from England in November last, with the following statement to a press representative: "The value of the reforms (Indian reforms) may be underestimated by reason of . . . . the unjust policy of exploitation of non-Christian people as evidenced by the attitude of Great Britain towards the Islamic countries. There is no doubt that our faith in the honesty of the British Cabinet has been greatly shaken by the first Minister of the Crown having belied by his present conduct and attitude all his previous professions of goodwill towards Turkey and the question of the Khilafat. The feeling of mistrust that is growing in India is due to many circumstances and not the least among the contributory causes is the attitude of Mr. Lloyd George towards the Ottoman Empire and the expulsion of Turks from Europe may afford to the fanatics of Europe the satisfaction that the Moslem is no more on the European soil. But I have no doubt, if such an event takes place, the Moslem population living within the British Empire will retain in bitter memory this British act of injustice."

Betrayal of trust.

Terrible are the above indictments on the *bona-fides* of Britain. And the Government of India, being subordinate to Great Britain, cannot be expected to go contrary to the wishes of the Imperial Government. But all the same, they owe not only a duty to the people whom they have been set upon to govern, but also to themselves and to the British nation to whom they are answerable for their Indian trust. And certainly it is no exaggeration to say tha tany unsatisfactory solution of the Turkish question is bound to jeopardise peace and tranquility in India. With 70 millions of Mussalmans, who are residents of India feeling strongly on the Khilafat question considering it a betrayal of trust on the part of England and Government of India not to have kept pledges made to them and under religions obligations not to rest contented until the integrity of the Khalifa and his temporal power has been restored and with the unanimous feelings of their brother citizens in their support, headed by no less a leader than Mr. Gandhi, it will be futile not to expect determined protests. It is not within the scope of this article to enter into the discussion of the merits of the steps proposed to be taken by Indian Moslems. We want to draw Government's attention to facts and appeal to it not burke them. To be precise, the facts, which we wish Lord Chelmsford and the Government of India, to note are firstly, that the Indian Moslem cause is just, apart from the Islamic scriptural or Koranic authority behind them, and that the intensity of feeling amongst Moslems is genuine and that Hindus and other non-Moslems in India under Mr. Gandhi's lead will closely identify themselves with the Khilafat cause, thus making it in the true sense of term, an Indian national question, instead of a sectarian one. Having realised so much, we wish the Government of India and especially Lord Chelmsford to recognise the futility of any form of coercion in this matter, which can only help in precipitating matters to an issue. The blunder of the Punjab must not be allowed to report itself.

Between the devil and the deep sea.

If we are correctly informed, the Government of India are not unaware of these facts, but had themselves between the devil and the deep sea, being pulled in opposite directions by their duty to the Indian people and their subordination to the Imperial Government with all its Imperialistic schemings. It is even asserted on good authority that Mr. Montagu has threatened to resign if the Turkish question is not satisfactorily solved, as he cannot be responsible for maintenance of peace and tranquility in India, with one-fifth of its population, passionately religious by nature, suffering under a genuine grievance of outrage to their religion of Islam and betrayal of trust. But whatever that may be, being particularly concerned here with the immediate steps that the Government of India can take to soften at least the situation in this country. As Mr. Gandhi rightly put it, Lord Chelmsford, must take courage in both his hands and place himself at the head of the Khilafat agitation, as Lord Hardinge did in connection with the South African agitation, in his time. To carry out Mr. Gandhi's suggestion, of course, requires a good deal of imagination and moral courage. But the game will be worth playing, even from the Government's standpoint. For such a step will give a quietus, if anything, can give it, to the non-co-operation and migration movements and give faith and put courage into the hearts of Indian Mussalmans still to try methods of constitutional agitation in England Europe and America. But whatever happens, there will not be much cleavage between the Indian people and the Government of India and that is what is most wanted to secure to the Montagu Reforms dog's chance of successful working.

What Government should do.

As a first step, Government of India can make public, its despatches to the Imperial Government, on the Khilafat question, supporting Indian demands. This, even though little by itself, will go a long way to convince Indian Moslems and non-Moslems of the genuineness of the Government of India's efforts on their behalf.

Further the Government of India can give an assurance to the Indian people, that in the event of an unsatisfactory solution of the Turkish question, from the Indian standpoint, they will instruct India's delegates not to sign the peace treaty with Turkey. Certainly, with the whole of the Indian people against dismemberment of Turkey, it will be insulting to India's selfrespect. India is an original member of the League of Nations and will be perfectly within her rights in refusing to sign any treaty, which is contrary to her people's sentiments.

The times are pressing. Any action that is taken, should be taken immediately. Will Lord Chelmsford for once rise equal to the occasion? Will the Hon. Mr. Shafi, the Mohamedan member of the Government of India press this view point on His Excellency and his colleagues? He owes a duty to his co-religionists and to Indians as a body and he cannot discharge it better.

KHILAFAT AND NON-CO-OPERATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

Sir,—To one who sees the Khilafat movement in India with open eyes and unprejudiced mind, it cannot but be a subject of great anxiety. Whatever be the merits of the case and whatever be the difference of opinion, it is a fact that our Moslem brethern are passing through a great mental strain, and heart-felt sufferings owing to Turkish Peace settlement. As a human being, therefore, more specially as an Indian, one cannot but sympathise with our suffering brethern and long for an early settlement such as may give relief to the Musalmans of India and bring early peace to their aching hearts.

As a member of the British Empire it also becomes our desire to see that no alarming situation arises in India and for that reason also one becomes truly anxious to see a speedy and satisfactory settlement of this complicated problem.

Thinking seriously on the Turkish Peace problem it has often occurred to me that our Mahomadan brothers should indicate clearly as to what terms they would consider fair and just, consistent with the various pledges of the British Ministers and also with peace terms offered and accepted by other defeated countries viz., Germany and Austria. If the great and sacrificing principle of the lord, viz. "forgive and forget" was accepted by all parties, I will have nothing to say and we would be all so happy, but since it is not accepted by any arty I feel the Moslems of India should consider and speak out what terms would be considered by them as just and fair. To say to the Allies "You shall not do this" is not sufficient. They must clearly say what terms they would consider as just and fair, so that men of reason can decide how to support and how far to agree or disagree. I consider a blind sympathy will ultimately bring reaction to disadvantages of all concerned.

My second difficult is Mahatma Gandhi's advice of non-co-operation in the event of failure to satisfy the Moslem demands. It is plain that he means non-co-operation against Government of India. May I know why? What has Government of India to do with Khilafat? Is it in its power to satisfy or dissatisfy? Is it proved that the Government of India is unsympathetic towards the Moslem feelings? I personall feel that whatever may be the inner feelings of officials individually, as the Government of India, the Viceroy, the Governors of the Provinces and Executives have given sufficient indication that they were doing their utmost to present the Moslem case and feelings to the British Government and the Allies. In fact the actions of the Secretary of State for India have been clearly admitted by H. H. the Aga Khan, Mr. Amir Ali, the Hon. Mr. Bhurgri as highly sympathetic and genuine. Why then embarass the Government of India? For the Rowlatt Act it could be said that the responsibility was fully of the Indian Government and therefore Satyagrah was led against it but is there any justification of obstructing the Government of India for the Khilafat problem? I therefore urge that a strong committee of various leaders both Moslems and non-Moslems be formed to lead the whole subject, and to advise what steps to take before and after the Turkish Peace terms are offered. Because with all possible sympathy with our Moslem brothers I could not see how non-co-operation would or could be practised without violence. One of my revered friends answered once that some how God's blessings would work and there would be no violence if people are prepared to self-sacrifice. But the stages outlined for non-cooperation would inflict sufferings on others also in addition to those who are willing to suffer by their own choice and I cannot understand how God's blessings can be invoked by me on any action by which may bring suffering on myself but I do also make others to suffer, whether they are willing or not. I am bringing forward this argument against non-co-operation and not, against the Khilafat question.

Amidst all these painful mental doubts and aching struggles what to do, how to sympathise with sufferings of Moslems, how to solve the problem, not to give merely lip sympahy and at the same time to keep up all the principles of truth, justice and constitutional methods? I read yesterday a speech of Mr. Shaukatali, last few lines of which have staggered me. I ask "Is it, non-cooperation and non-violence?" "Is it Satyagrah"? "Is it passive resistance"? "Is it Moslem Religion?" and I ask further "Is it humane?"

I ask are we supposed to give strength to support these statments?

I am quoting to be fair some lines in addition to the last lines: these lines spoken in the beginning are worthy of the man but the last lines are such as I feel to be strongly protested against and in contradiction to the first lines.

Mr. Shaukatali has said:—

"Some of his enemies thought that he and his brother were carrying on treasonous correspondence with the Amir of Afghanistan. They felt before and to-day that if even the Amir of Afghanistan or even the Sultan of Turkey ever thought of coming India to subjugate or conquer our country they would be the first to fight against them. Hindus like Messrs. Gandhi and Tilak had identified themselves with their cause and they, the Mussalmans, could not thank them sufficiently for what, they had done. The Hindus in this Presidency must understand their cause and help them in their difficulty. Mr. Gandhi was going to England on their behalf. They were going to start propaganda work here about non-cooperation. "If their demands were not given they would start a movement of independence. Many of them would have to be prepared to go to goal, to suffer imprisonment and even internment, if need be "There would be no peace in, nor would the Mahomadans give peace to the world unless the question of the Khilafat was solved to their satisfaction. That was the teaching of the Islam.

—Yours, etc.

JAMSHED N. R. MEHTA.

Karachi, April 25.

THE S. S. ADOLPH WOERMAN AND BERLIN.

Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co., notify that owing to further time being necessary for cargo work on the Adolph Woerman the departure of this vessal has had to be postponed to the 12th May Similarly, the Berlin on account of necessary repairs and cargo work will not be ready to sail until the 19th May.

MALABAR DISTRICT CONFERENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MANJERI, April 28.

Presiding over the 5th Malabar District Conference to-day Mr. S. Kasturiranga Iyengar, Editor of the "Hindu" in the course of his speech said the duty immediately before them was to return members to the new Legislative Councils who were in agreement with the views and aspirations of the National Congress and who will place the interests of the country before their personal ends and who had sufficient sense of self-respect to achieve by all legitimate efforts the national goal of full responsible Government.

DOMESTIC WORKERS' CONFEREENC

(ASSOCIATED PRESS)

MADRAS, April, 28.

Presiding over a conference of Domestic workers in the city of Madras the Hon. Mr. M. C. Rajah referring to their degraded condition said they had to plead for the most elementary rights of citizenship and had often to ask that they might be treated as human beings. He exhorted his hearers to educate their children and send them to as many professions as possible and not to treat domestic service as the be all and end all of their existence.

The 'Pioneer' learns the reorganisation of the Commercial Intelligence Department of India is now under consideration of the Government with a view to enable it to pursue a wider range of activities.

His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to nominate Major General William Ernest Jennings, M.D., C.M., D.P.H., F.C.P.S., I.M.S., being an official to be an Additional Member of the said Council, in Additional Member of the Bombay Council, in place of the Honourable Colonel J. B. Smith, C.B., I.M.S., resigned.

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AS OTHERS SEE US,

(BY AN ONLOOKER)

One cannot help thinking that there is a good deal more to be said and done for native Indian industry than we have yet learned from exponents of the Swadeshi movement; and that what remains might prove more serviceable than what has already been considered. The boycotting of one set of comodities may or may not be a useful method; but the encouragement of local production, and the improvement of local methods of production must be all to the good.

One hears of some Indian handicrafts which tend to die out altogether for lack of adequate support, and of seekers after genuine Indian pottery, lacquer work, ivory carving and the like, giving up the attempt to secure the real thing, as the result of having many inferior Japanese imitations palmed of upon them by Indian dealers.

Social Service workers in Bombay are undoubtedly doing good work in the matter of giving technical instruction in certain handicrafts; but a great deal more activity in this direction is certainly needed throughout the Presidency. It is of all aspects of education one of the most practical and profitable, and one that brings the greatest return in contentment and all round well-being. It is to be hoped that the public will generously support the Social Service League, and enable it very greatly to extend its work in this direction. In addition, might it not be possible to secure official support and assistance for any properly organized work in the direction of improving and extending existing facilities for technical instruction and the fostering of Indian handicrafts?

Water, water all around.

It has been suggested that Bombay's water supply problem might be greatly eased, especially in the vicinity of the Fort itself, by the introduction of a certain number of duplicate mains and pipes, to carry salt water only, for flushing purposes, and the like. Some commentators have suggested that if the roads were watered with sea water the resultant deposit of salt would be a nuisance. Others again claim that this would not be noticeable because, owing to the superior deliquescence of salt water, it would keep road surfaces moist much longer than fresh water does, and so that the watering required would be less. It is also pointed out that for flushing purposes, salt water has certain very definite hygienic advantages over fresh water, and that its use in Bombay for all such purposes would not only ensure a constant and uniform flushing pressre—a very important sanitary point—but would also greatly improve the fresh water pressure. The thing does seem to call for careful investigation, for Bombay's standards of comfort, as well as its population grow very rapidly, and a few years hence the city will undoubtedly require very much more water than is now available, and will suffer in a variety of ways if its requirements are not adequately met.

How to read the newpaper.

A correspondent in Aminabad writes me regarding a speech made to college students there by His Excellency, Sir George Lloyd, during his recent visit to that city.

"The whole speech was interesting and really instructive; and I am inclined to think the part of it that most particularly interested our students, and that inspired most subsequent comment and discussion, was what His Excellency said in the shape of advice on how to read newspapers, to derive the maximum of benefit and knowledge from what one read. The shrewd, practical wisdom of His Excellency's hints was much appreciated, and really the theme is one to which the public in general and young folk in particular might with advantage give far more serious thought than is now given to it. There is no need at this time of day of essays on the power of the Press. We know all about that! but I suggest that a few carefully thought out and really well-informed essays on the subject of how to read one's newspaper, would be most valuable. I wish some of our leading editors would invite contributions on the subject, and award a prize or two for the best and most informing. 'What I value most in a newspaper; and how I think a newspaper should be read.' It really is an important and interesting subject.

New wanted "neat."

"For example, we most of us have noted an unfortunate tendency in many Indian journals to follow, and even to exaggerate that vice of the so-called "Yellow" Press in the western world, which introduces flagrant bias into the news columns, as well as int editorial columns. This is all wrong. We want our news neat and 'straight;' undiluted and free from adulteration. When we want opinion, special pleading, advocacy of any kind, we can turn to the editorial columns. The presentation of news matters of fact—should be strictly and scrupulously devoid of bias or partiality of any kind. Again, when newspapers or individual writers in other lands are quoted, to enforce an argument, or frankly what those newspapers or individuals stand, for in their own land. To quote (without such guiding comment) from, say, the "Morning Post" or the "Daily herald"; the "Saturday Review" or "The Nation," and tacitly to convey the impression that such journals, or such public men, as, say, Mr. Philip Snowden and Lord Willoughby de Broke, are representative exponents of British public opinion, is surely highly misleading. And, if newspapers need writing with care and discretion, by reason of the great power they exercise, so they certainly need reading with care and discrimination. I am sure the subject might with advantage be more fully ventilated and discussed."

The "Order of Revolt."

The excitement and interest aroused by the long-delayed negotiation of the Turkish peace has tended to cause some of us here in India to overlok many an item of Near Eastern news which in normal times would have challenged attention. The material progress already made in Mesopotamia is really rather wonderful, and the welcome changes that have come over the whole conditions of the pilgrimage to Mecca are highly satisfactory and creditable. No longer is the pilgrimage a hazardous adventure, full of danger and privations; nor is the pilgrim ruthlessly fleeced as he used to be before the war. A striking item of recent news which reaches me in a letter from London tells of the recent exchange of courtesies between F. M. Lord Allenby and King Hussain of the Hedjas. "The proceedings were quite unmistakably cordial, and a notable feature was King Hussain's bestowal upon Lord Allenby of the decoration making him 'Grand Commander of the Order of the Nahda (Revolt). You folk in India seem to be keen on forcing the Arab back under Turkish rule, but the Arabs themselves, let me tell you, will never stand it. Is it not curious to note how they commemorate their independence, in an "Order of Revolt," now worn by Lord Allenby?"

EDUCATION OF GIRLS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I was surprised to read in the Indian papers that it is proposed to postpone the free and compulsory education of girls in the Presidency for some time.

It is surprising that people should yet think that education is more needed for men than for women. Lack of women's education has been a standing reproach to modern India, and one would have imagined that our Indian leaders and "men would have taken the first opportunity available to remove this stigma.

I am sure the very spirited stand made by the women of Poona on behalf of compulsory education for girls must have assured many a man who feared the women would oppose such a measure.

But the women of the presidency are awake, and they will not allow a measure which puts back, for however short a time, the education of girls, who, after all is said and done, need just as much education as boys, for they are the future mothers of the race, whose upbringing at present will help to make or mar the "New India" of to-morrow.

I hope you will be good enough to publish this in your paper.—Yours, etc.

HERABAI A. TATA.

REPATRIATION OF INDIAN EMIGRANTS

The S. S. "Sutlej" arrived from British Guiana at Calcutta on December 21st conveying 887 repatriated emigrants. The S. S. "Ganges" arrived at Calcutta on March 7th conveying 871 Indian emigrants from Trinidad. The Fiji Government reports that 960 emigrants have applied for repatriation and that a ship has been chartered which was expected to leave the Colony in March. No definite news has yet been received from Jamaica or Surinam, and the Government of India are making further enquiries in the matter.

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WORKERS' MEETINGS.

MR. JOSHI THANKED.

A meeting of the operatives employed in the Swadeshi Mills, Kurla was held on Sunday the 25th instant, at the Sarweshwar temple to offer thanks to Mr. N. M. Joshi, General Secretary of the Social Service League, Bombay, for his services as representative of Labour in India at the International Labour Conference at Chicago. Mr Savlaram Ganu presided. Speeches were made by Messrs. Rambhaji Sakharam, Kelkar and others. In his reply Mr. Joshi advised the workmen to improve their condition by resorting to education and co-operation.

A similar meeting was held in the Tata Mills compound at Parel on Monday the 26th instant. Mr. K. D. Nerurkar, electric Engineer of the same mills, presiding. Messrs. B. S. Karande, Y. M. Pandit and B. G. Pathak spoke eulogising the services rendered by Mr. Joshi to the cause of labour in this country. In describing the condition of labour in America and England Mr. Joshi exhorted the workers to aspire to a higher standard of living and to increase their efficiency laying special emphasis on the necessity of mental and physical advancement and co-operation. A few remarks from the chair pointing out the importance of physical fitness in the present condition of the Bombay workmen brought the proceedings to a close.

THE PROFESSIONAL DIRECTOR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

Sir,—It looks as if whole of India from Peshawer to Cape Comorin and Bombay to Chittagong had been sleeping the never-to-be awakened sleep of Kumbhkharna for centuries and all of a sudden it has got up, possibly roughly shaken by sheer necessity during the War and by the abnormal prices of the essentials of life. On waking up it finds that the country which was proud of its Dacca Muslin Murshidabad Silk, Punjab Carpets, Kasamir Phulkaries had been thrown back by numerous decades. The wheel of progress would not entertain the idea of allowing to come near it. However, all is well that ends well is an old but a true adage. India has shaken off the lethargy and knowing that it is one of the richest country in the world as far as its mineral and raw products are concerned, it has taken up to develop its Industry in right earnest. To-day we find that a large number of Companies, Banks, etc., big and small, are being daily incorporated and the rich and poor are taking a keen interest in the development of the Industry. These are the signs of prosperity and it is certain that the day is not far off when India will produce everything, from needle to anchor.

Everything has two sides, the bright and the dark. There are Financiers and Directors who are prepared to sacrifice and are bent upon seeing the Industry a prosperous and a successful thing while there are a few Directors whose sole object it to make money and take advantage of the blind faith that the public, rightly or wrongly, has in them. They have become rather proud and vain. In the beginning these gentlemen floated some concerns and the Directors were a family group, they purchased all the shares, without paying a piece, and advertised the prospectus with a note that all the capital had been subscribed. The public thought that concern must be of sterling value and they ran after the shares with the result that these shares were on the road to a high premium before the allotment day. A large number of these shares were unloaded by this family group and a huge profit realised. The game was seen through both in Bombay and Calcutta. I know of some Companies where these shares of 'family-directorate-concern' were on premium at the start but are at a discount to-day. Now these gents adopt another method. They join new concerns and take a lion's share out of the profits earned by the hard working Managing Agent or Secretary or Managging Director. They a take no practical interest except taking the Directors' meeting fees. I do not, for a moment imply that all Directors are like this. There are a few honourable exceptions. The professional Director has got some high sounding name and in some cases a tail behind his name or a prefix before the initials. The public outside thinks that the person being a long tailed man must be A. in business whereas he may not even know the A. B. C. of the business to which he has lent the use of the name. What is the procedure—not only in Western India but also in some other parts of the country—supposing Mr. A. has got some scheme in his head he jots it down on paper, he goes to some of these professional Directors (because he cannot help it owing to the public looking to the big names on the prospectus) and explains his scheme. Mr. A. having gone with a letter of introduction he cannot be refused outright he is asked to come over a little later, when he goes again he is told that either he is too late as the boom is over or it would not pay Mr. Director to join the concern. Mr. A. opens fire from his armoury of arguments, at last there comes the consent provided Mr. A pays some share out of his own earnings and at the same time pays for the shares necessary for Directorship. As Mr. A. is sanguine about the success of his pet-scheme he consents. Then he goes to other Directors who are introduced by the Director under reference and they all agree on the same terms or on about the same terms as agreed before. Except Mr. A. and a couple of his friends all the Directors belong to a certain group. Now this is how some of the Companies are floated and I warn the public to be more cautious in future. They must not look to tailed Directors only but must see the prospectus from top to bottom and then see whether the directors are really business men of good repute and of mature experience. A directors from the middle class is by far better than the autocrat, because the former is aspirant of a big name in business and he would take pains to see that the concern to which he has lent his name prospers and that he does not injure his reputation which he had taken a very long time to build up. Even an idea of failure ruins him for ever whereas the already-big-man does not care whether the company is successful or not, he has already built up his reputation and he has nothing to lose.

My humble advice to my brethren of moderate means is to have more faith in their own class and shun the professional director also never keep all the eggs in one basket.—Yours, etc.,

A SHARE-HOLDER.

EDUCATIONAL NOTES.

(BY AN INDIAN.)

Control of Education.

Education has been defined as a preparation for life. Its function is to make men. its aim to build character, moral and material. Its turn out should be citizens of sound mind and sound body. As such, it should be entrusted to the care of only those who have knowledge of and sympathy with the life the people they live. Therefore, as far as possible, it should always be placed into the hands of Indians themselves. The prevalent system of importing men from outside, to whom the Indian life is a closed book, to run educational institutions in this country should completely be abrogated.

Educational Minister's Job.

The Educational Minister will have a hard job to do. If he is not to be indifferent to the needs of the people, he will have to do the over-hauling of the present system, at once. But the over-hauling will not be thorough, for he will be fettered by the Central Autocracy. Whatever that be, the task he should attempt to embark upon is at once to change the present educational menu, and provide some nourishing dishes. The tackling of the text books should be the first task.

New Text

In compiling new texts, strict regard must be maintained for truth and accuracy. These should not be adapted editions of the present-day pamphlets, which abound in profuse praise of the present-day authorities. These should be independent writings on men and things, couched in a nguage, that would awake the best spirits in the readers' minds. These should be calculated to inspire the youths in turning to be good citizens of India. And, to help the Educational Minister in initiating the reform at an early moment, it behoves the patriotic educationists to take their pen up and keep good books compiled for his use.

Education of Girls.

The nature made woman different from man, and assigned a different mission to her. She was made the mother, the ruler of the house. Therefore, no training of her would be worth the name which does not educate her in Household Arts and Sciences. Like so many things, at first the benign Bureaucracy neglected the woman. But, when attention was, at last, turned to her, she was herded with boys and given instruction that left out of account all matters relating to home. To-day, the girls are going through courses originally devised for boys. Their needs and requirements are criminally neglected. The Educational Minister will have to see to it that this scandal is washed out. If it be not possible to open separate schools for girls, he should at least manage so to arrange the curriculum for girls, as to provide for schooling in household arts and sciences.

Irish Education Bill.

The Irish people are much concerned over the Education Bill, which gives England control over education in Ireland. The good citizens believe that "Education itself, if anything, should be a native plant of native culture, not an exotic, to please the eye or fancy of some stronger." They want to be educated after their own hearts and not after the mind of England. They want to determine for themselves what is best for them, and do not wish England to do that for them. At a meeting, recently held at Skibbereen, Cork, a strong protest was made by the erical managers against the Bill.

Peace and Teacher.

The famous French writer, Anatole France, makes a happy suggestion that a delegation of the teachers of all nations might join the Workers' International in order to prepare in common a universal form of education, and advise as to methods of sowing in young minds ideas from which would spring the peace of the world and the union of people. With greedy imperialists in the ascendant, the idea is a mere cry in the wilderness. No hope for a new Mesiah, when Clemenceaus and Curzons are in charge of the wheel of destiny of nations.

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MODERATES AND REFORMS.

FOR WHOM TO VOTE AT ENSUING ELECTIONS?

MR. KASTURIRANGA IYENGER'S ADVICE.

The following are extracts from the speech of Mr. S. Kasturanga Iyenger, Editor of "The Hindu", as the president of the Malabar District Conference held on the 28th April.

We are now in an age of momentous changes in every sphere of life. The democratic wave has swept over the whole world, and India and her sons must have a full share of the liberties which are their rightful heritage, and bear the burdens which are common to civilised mankind. In order to have a true conception of a democratic society, it is well to bear in mind the definition by Lord Morley that *democracy* is the name for a general condition of society not only involving the political doctrine of popular sovereignty, but representing a cognate group of corresponding tendencies over the whole field of moral, social and even spiritual life in the community. A more concrete description of democracy is that it should consist of the establishment of conditions of equal opportunity for all, the absence of any privileged class which is able to impose its will upon the rest of the body politic, and the ordering of society by the representatives of all clausses of men. Popular sovereignty necessarily includes popular liberty, and Lord Acton, the great apostle of freedom, has observed that "Liberty is not a means to a higher political end, it is itself the highest political end. It is not for the sake of a good public administration that it is required, but for security in the pursuit of the highest objects of civil society and private life." One of the most important manifestations of this principle is the sanctity of the individual. Social justice, freedom of the individual, equality of opportunity, absence of a privileged class and of class domination are all essential elements in a well-developed democratic community. Freedom and fellowship are of the essence of a contented and progressive life. Political and religious freedom are of little avail without economic freedom. That scheme of social welfare is the best in which no class or special interests have precedence over the good of the social whole. In the words of Mazzini, a democrat's faith is in the people of every state as the sole-master, sole-sovereign and sole-interpreter of the law of humanity, which governs every national mission. He believes in the people, one and indivisible, recognising neither castes nor privileges, neither proletariat nor aristocracy, whether landed or financial—but simply an aggregate of faculties and forces consecrated to the well-being of all, to the administration of the common substance and possession. The object of every thoughtful Indian must be to take stock of the present conditions of Indian society, the form of Government under which he lives, and to consider how far they approximate to the ideal of a truly democratic commonwealth.

CONGRESS ON THE REFORM ACT.

In making these general observations I do not wish to be understood as dwelling upon subjects which, it may be thought, do not legitimately fall within the scope of a District Conference. There are numerous questions of practical importance which the leading men of a district have to address themselves to at the present time even in a District Conference in the solution of which the principles above referred to will not be without value. The Reform Act has come into existence in a skeleton form, and it is being clothed with rules and regulations which may make or mar its usefulness. In my opinion, it is a superfluous task and one not falling within its scope, for a District Conference to assess the merits or demerits of the Reform Scheme. This has been done by the Indian National Congress which held its Session at Amritsar last December. The 14th Resolution of that memorable session said that "This Congress reiterates its declaration of last year that India is fit for full responsible government and repudiates all assumptions and assertions to the contrary whenever made; that this Congress adheres to the Resolutions passed at the Delhi Congress regarding Constitutional Reforms and is of opinion that the Reforms Act is inadequate, unsatisfactory and disappointing; that this Congress further urges that Parliament should take early steps to establish full responsible government in India in accordance with the principle of self-determination; and that pending such introduction, this Congress trusts that so far as may be possible, they will so work the reforms as to secure early establishment of full responsible government." This Resolution has laid down the policy and the principles which should guide the adherents of the Congress party throughout the country in the matter of the Reforms Act. It is the duty of the Provincial organizations and Conferences all over India, which are subsidiary to the National Congress, to accept the mandate of the Congress and to carry the resolutions into effect. On no sound principle of political ethics can it be open to any person professing to belong to the Congress party, to move a resolution in a District Conference disputing the soundness of the Congress resolution, and affirming the contrary of what it has declared. It is quite true that individual Congressmen may not agree with and differ from Congress resolutions, but the only way of getting a resolution of the Congress rescinded is to move a resolution in the Congress itself and not to raise the question in provincial organizations which by the nature of the Congress constitution are designed as branch organizations of the Congress, intended to carry out its resolutions, and not to run counter to them and to frame policies and courses of action for and by themselves. If such a course were not followed there would be confusion and chaos in the political work of the country. This view of the function of a District Conference seems to have been the one adopted at the first session of the Malabar District Conference, the first resolution of which was to the effect that "In pursuance of the Self-Government Resolution passed at the 30th session of the Indian National Congress held at Bombay, this Conference resolves to start and carry on throughout the District the propagandist and educative work to create public opinion in order to attain a system of Self-Government in India, and for the attainment of this object this Conference enjoins upon all the delegates present to start organizations in the various centres." It is scarcely necessary for me to say that the salient features of the Reforms Act have now become familiar to every one who has bestowed a thought upon public questions. According to the Congress resolutions, although the Reforms Act falls very much short of the country's requirements and just demands, we should utilise the Scheme as far as possible in order to attain the full measure of responsible government which is legitimately due to us. The duty immediately before us is to return members to the new Legislative Councils, who are in agreement with the views and aspirations of the National Congress, who will place the interests of the country before their personal ends, and who have a sufficient sense of national self-respect to achieve by all legitimate efforts the national goal of full responsible government. Those who consider that our country is not now fit for full responsible government, that we have to undergo training and a period of probation for being invested with responsible government and that we should demonstrate to a foreign authority our capacity for progressive stages in constitutional government by successive trials, and that we should accept as boons what has been granted to us, are of the political class called Moderates.

DECLARATION OF RIGHTS.

The present Prime Minister, Mr. Lloyd George, when moving a resolution conveying the thanks of Parliament to the Forces engaged in the Great War soon after its termination, said, "As to India, by her remarkable contribution to our triumph, notably in the East, she had won a new claim to our consideration, a claim so irresistible that it ought to overpower, and must overpower all prejudice and timidity which might stand in the way of her progress." As the British Committee of the Indian National Congress has pointed out, "So far as a new claim is concerned, the Government of India since the Armistice has requited India's glorious services, by legislative and administrative repression, depriving India of freedom of the press, freedom of speech, freedom of the person provoking public protest and riots, particularly in the Punjab with Martial Law, deportation of leaders beloved by the people, confiscation of property, suppression of newspapers, executions, public floggings, imprisonment of prominent and patriotic citizens on fantastic charges, shooting by machine-guns, and bombing by military aeroplanes of defenceless men and women—a regime of blood and iron which if practised by Germans would have filled Englishmen with horror and indignation." The report of the Sub-Committee of the All-India Congress Committee with the evidence on which it is based which has recently been published amply supports this description. Does Reform Act enable the people of India to prevent in future the perpetration of such barbarities and the excesses of executive authority? What is it worth if the elementary rights and liberties of the people are still left to the mercy of an alien and irresponsible bureaucracy? The British Committee rightly observes that the Reform Act fortifies the alien autocracy in the Central Government of India, filters homeopathic doses of adulterated Self-Government in the Provinces, and falsifies the pledge of the British Government of responsible government of 20th August, 1917. We have a large number of repressive laws in force in the country, some having a wide sweep such as the Rowlatt Act, the Press Act, the Criminal Conspiracy Act, the Deportation Regulations and so on, others of local operation such as the Moplah Outrages Act, the Criminal Tribes Act and others which are destructive of the elementary liberties of the people, and are calculated to arrest patriotic effort and political progress. A piece of legislation which contains such barbaric provisions as are contained in the Moplah Outrages Act is out of place in a civilised country and casts great discredit on a Government which has such a legislative weapon in its armoury. We have lately had an account of a shocking case of shooting by the Police under the orders of a Magistrate, of a number of men belonging to the Kallar caste in the Madura District in the course of getting the men to be registered under the Criminal Tribes Act, and I do not know what the Government have done in the matter. An open and public enquiry is called for in the case, but the principle of the sanctity of human life is apt to be held of little account where Indians, especially of the so-called lower classes, are concerned in the country. In this connection, as an instance of the gross violation of law and order by the executive, I cannot refrain from alluding to the act of rowdysm, with the suspected connivance of the Police, committed in Calicut in the course of an amateur performance when a large number of highly respectable ladies and gentlemen of the town were present, and were subjected to insult, annoyance and discomfort. A representation was made on the subject to his Excellency the Governor by the inhabitants of the town asking for enquiry and redress with what result is not known. It is in this state of things that we, who belong to the Congress party, consider that we should have Provincial Autonomy, so that the Department of Law and Justice may be under popular control, and every man may be free and untramelled in the exercise of his rights of person and of property. The Congress has also recorded its emphatic opinion in the 21st Resolution of the Amritsar Session, that in the immediate and imperative interest of this country as well as of the whole British Empire, a Statute should be forthwith passed by the Imperial Parliament to guarantee the civil rights of the Indian people embodying the provisions mentioned in the said Resolution. On these two important points, the members of the Moderate party are at variance with the Congress party.

MODERATES AND REFORMS.

The two pillars, as they are called of the Moderate party, Lord Sinha and Mr. Bhupendranath Basu, have recently delivered themselves of pronouncements on the Reform Act which show that high as is their personal worth, they do not understand and are not in touch with the political conditions of the country and are in no sense representatives of popular thought and current opinion. It may be remembered that in his address as President of the Indian National Congress to which he was elevated more on account of his having held a high official appointment than for his services in the Congress cause, Lord (then Sir S. P.) Sinha likened the condition of India to that of a man whose whole bodily frame suffering from severe injuries and grievous lesions, has been put in a steel frame by a skilful surgeon. This renders it necessary for the injured man, said Lord Sinha, as the highest duty to himself to wait patiently and quietly in splints and bandages even in a steel frame until nature resumes her active processes. It will not do to make too great haste to get well. According to Lord Sinha an attempt to walk too soon will only make the matter worse, and above all the aid of the surgeon is indispensable and it is foolish to grudge the necessary fee. Such being his opinion as President of the Congress in 1915, it was no wonder that when Sir Sankaran Nair wrote a minute expressing his views on the Reform Proposals in his own frank, manly fashion by way of dissent to the views put forth by the Government of India, the latter body forwarded in their despatch to the Secretary of State for India, a copy of Lord Sinha's Congress Presidential Address in order to combat Sir Sankaran Nair's views. In his speech in the House Lords as Under Secretary of State for India, when the Reform Bill was under discussion, Lord Sinha claiming to voicing the sentiments of the vast majority of his countrymen said, "India is not yet fully equipped for complete Self-Government, and I will not be so rash as to attempt to predict when she will be." Later on in the same speech Lord Sinha is good enough to admit that India has outgrown her political infancy. "I do not claim," he said "reasonable Indians do not claim, that her people as a whole have to-day reached, politically, man's estate. If I claimed this I could not consistently support this Bill. But I do claim on behalf of my countrymen that they have reached the age of adolescence. The stage of growth is notoriously a difficult age. It is surely human experience that the guardian best serves his ward's interests, and best conserves a relationship of mutual trust and affection, who so orders his control at this period that the aspirations for freedom and self-expression which inevitably accompany healthy adolescene should receive his wise and reasonable indulgence." To declare the position of Great Britain with India as that of guardian and ward shows the political mentality of Lord Sinha. It is worthy of the most inveterate British Imperialist. The Indian National Congress held at Amritsar on the other hand, said in its 14th Resolution that it reiterates its declaration that India is fit for full responsible government and repudiates all assumptions and assertions to the contrary whenever made. Whatever, however, may be the views of Lord Sinha on the capacity and fitness of his countrymen for full responsible government, and the merits and virtues of the Reform Act, his recent speech at Calcutta claiming to be a leader of the Moderate party and advising them against forming a coalition with those whom he persisted in calling the Extremist party, was not worthy of a man who held a high position in the official hierarchy. Responsible Indian opinion has expressed itself forcibly and rightly against the grave impropriety. Responsible government of which Government by party is a feature, has not been instituted in this country even in part. It is a reprehensible thing that while the bureaucratic system is in full force, the agents of the present Government should ally themselves with the members of one party, beg them to their bosom, and condemn the opinions and activities of their political opponents. The champions and supporters of this weakling of the Government of India Act are taking the surest means to strangle it by adopting such a policy. Nor as custodians of public rights and as servants of the State which knows no party, are they entitled to show any partiality or preference in accordance with their personal views. The Government of India and some of the Local Governments have in forming Committees in connection with the Reform Act Rules shown this pernicious tendency, and it is to be hoped that in future they will be guided by more wisdom. Mr. Bhupendranath Basu, another of the leaders of the Moderate party, is reported to have said in Calcutta that the Reform Act has given the people more than what they wanted and as much as they are fit for. This wise remark needs no further refutation in view of what I have already said. As the British Congress Committee has tersely put it, "self-respect and self-determination know no half-way house. Dual control is an abomination. India must be ruled by Indians from top to bottom."

KHILAFAT QUESTION.

While the Reform Act has not fulfilled the pledge of the British Government of responsible government of August 20th, 1917, the Khilafat question, which is now agitating the country from end to end shows that the pledges given by the Prime Minister, Mr. Lloyd George, in January, 1918, in respect of the Turkish Empire have been broken. The matter is one of deep religious significance to our Mahomedan fellow-countrymen who are in numbers and influence of preponderating importance in this district. I have taken, as you may be aware, considerable interest in it along with a large number of my Hindu fellow-countrymen in all parts of India. The Indian Khilafat Deputation under the leadership of Mr. Muhammad Ali has placed its case in the clearest light in England before the Secretary of State for India. We have but last week held a most successful session of the Khilafat Conference in Madras, under the President ship of my friend, Moulana Shaukat Ali. I was myself one of the Vice Presidents of the Reception Committee and the proceedings were throughout conducted with much earnestness and enthusiasm. It is needless for me to say anything on the subject to the members of the Conference who profess the faith of Islam. They are much more conversant with all the aspects of this great question than I can be. To my Hindu brethren in this audience, I would read a portion of the speech made by Mr. Muhammad Ali as head of the Indian Khilafat Deputation in England. He said, "The question has also been raised in more than one quarter that the Hindus in India have got nothing on earth to do with the Khilafat question, and that the fact that they are making common cause with the Mahomedans, in itself argues that this is a political movement rather than a religious question. As to that, I would say that, if you were aware of recent facts in Indian national life, you would at once see that this is not the case.

FUSION OF HINDU MAHOMEDAN FEELING.

During the last few months, certainly during the last year, there has been a very extraordinary fusion of Hindu and Mahomedan feeling in India, and the reason why the Hindus have come into this movement is because from the Indian point of view they have come to regard the Khilafat issue as a national rather than a sectarian question. They have taken this view chiefly on account of Mr. Gandhi. Mr. Gandhi has laid down the principle that inasmuch as the chief thing we are out to have is Indian national unity, if it is the case that so many crores of Indian Mahomedans feel that this is a matter of life and death to them, then the Hindu, consistently with the ideal of national unity, cannot stand aside. Mr. Gandhi has said they must make common cause with their Mahomedan compartriots exactly as he would expect us to make common cause with the Hindus, if the Hindus were up against similar difficulties. That is why there has been nothing of a hole and corner nature in this matter. They have all come in which a clear recognition of this point that in so far as they desire to have a common Indian nation, and we form a great part of that nation, what affects us so closely must be a matter which concerns Hindus also. This is an All-India question. They are just as committed to our cause as we are ourselves." Under these circumstances, I cannot but feel that it was a grave blunder and mistake in policy, on the part of the Peace Conference to have declined to hear the Indian Khilafat Deputation. The whole of India is now awaiting with anxiety the decision of the Allies in regard to the Turkish question announced to be given on the 10th May next. It is to be devoutly hoped that decision will be in substantial conformity with the Muslim sentiment and the solemn pledges of the Prime Minister. British public opinion seems to be grievously led astray on this great question of national and international importance. The Khilafat question has awakened Mahomedans in all parts of the world to a knowledge of their position. It has strongly cemented the bonds of Hindu-Moslem unity. The association of Hindus and Mussalmans in all departments of social, spiritual and political life is a much desired end and will be a glorious achievement.

UNTOUCHABLES.

Referring to the question of untouchables he said "Malbar is said in an official report to be pre-eminently the home of priest craft, astrology, necromancy and black magic. The degrading restrictions among caste people as to unapproachableness and untouchability exist in their worst form in the district. There can be no doubt that this is the relic if a primitive age and the custom must be done away with altogether. Freedom equality and fraternity form the foundation upon which modern civilisation rests. There can be no room for healthy combination, willing co-operation and steady progress unless these elements exist in society."

Then after referring to a few questions of local interest he proceeded to say:—

"Education is of prime importance in bringing about a better social order and a just sense of national unity. The facilities

After referring to the Madras Elementary Education Bill he said:—

"The days are long gone by when an Education Act analogous to the Forster Act will be considered satisfactory. With the progress of research in pyschology and pedagogy, educational theories considered the best and the most suitable quarter of a century or even a decade ago, are rapidly being discarded and new ones are taking their place. The theory has now gained ground—it may even be said it holds the field to-day—that what is known as 'elementary education' at the present day is to quote the "London Times"; "an educational absurdity upon which no national system can be built." The dominant aim of the present day educationists is "to secure a unified and liberal course of education, physical, mental and moral, in close contact with the life of the locality in gradual stages open to all classes of children capable of profiting by the course. Education is to be viewed as a whole from the Primary School to the University, not as something which is merely elementary, or secondary or technical." In accordance with this view, it is now proposed in England, by the educational authority at Essex, for example, to transform the elementary school system into a "preparatory" school system, and to arrange that the normal elementary school pupil shall leave the elementary school at the end of the school year in which he attains the age of 11 years, and pass on to a school giving secondary or higher education, when at a critical point in his school life he will have a new outlook, a different atmosphere, fresh interests and a curriculum specially adopted to his needs and aptitudes." In these days when it is held that it is "the secondary schools that form the keystone of the educational arch," it is a pity that our educational progress must be made dependent on a spurious edition of half-a-century old British Act. It is now realised in England to quote the "Times," that "an educational system based on the Education Act of 1870 cannot be a national system," an Act "which in its incention was a confession of national injustice towards the childhood of England." We cannot obviously be satisfied with an Act which is but a feeble replica of that unsatisfactory statute. The Madras Elementary Education Bill is narrow in conception defective in machinery, inadequate as regards finance. It holds out no immediate prospects of any wide expansion of education in the Presidency. There is nothing in it which indicates the nature of education that is to be imparted. No one knows from it in what way and under what conditions the State is going to support private agencies. It is in short, an unsatisfactory frame-work, a skeleton without substance necessitating radical changes and let us hope that it will emerge from the Council in a more satisfactory form."

Concluding he said:—

"As regards the selection of candidates in the ensuing elections and voting for them, I hope that the electors of Malabar will be guided by the principles and policy enunciated by the Indian National Congress at its sessions held at Delhi and Amritsar. The Madras Provincial Congress Committee passed the following Resolution at a special meeting held on the 18th instant:—"That the Madras Provincial Congress Committee should formulate a programme consistent with the Resolutions of the last Congress, and the aims and ideals of the Congress as expressed in the constitution, for the guidance of congressmen who have accepted the said Resolutions, and of the electorate at the coming elections for the Local and Imperial Legislatures." A detailed programme in pursuance of the sams has just been issued. Inadequate, unsatisfactory and disappointing as is the Reforms Act, we must make the best use of it we can, and endeavour to attain full responsible government in the shortest possible period by all the efforts in our power. I am not much concerned at the divisions in the ranks of the public workers to-day. They are evidence in my opinion of the growing interest in public affairs, of the exercise of thought and of individuality. In conclusion I may say that I have ample confidence in the patriotism and progressive spirit of the sons of Malabar that they will be rightly guided in their choice of their representatives in the new Legislative Councils, that they will appreciate the virtues of combination, co-operation and devotion to the interests of the country in making efforts to secure social progress, economic and industrial prosperity and political advancement."

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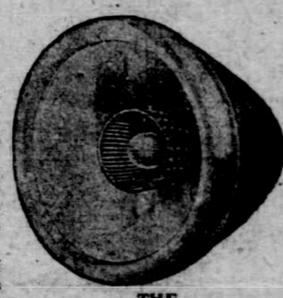

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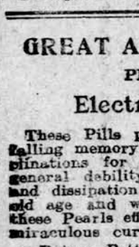

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GRIEVANCES OF COTTON MERCHANTS.

MEMORIAL TO SIR GEORGE LLOYD.

The following memorial has been submitted by the Cotton Brokers' Association, Bombay, regarding the grievances of the local merchants:—

To,

His Excellency,
Sir George Ambrose Lloyd,
G.C.I.E., D.S.O.,

Governor of Bombay, President in Council,

The humble Memorial of the Bombay Cotton Brokers' Association, Ltd., Sheweth,

1. Your Memorialists are a body consisting of cotton brokers, many of whom are also cotton merchants. The number of the members on the rolls of the Association is at present 752. The members of the Association belong to various communities of Bombay, including the European Community. A very large proportion of the members of the Association are members of the Clearing House, established under the Bombay Cotton Contracts Control (War Provisions) Act, and almost all the brokers, who are licensed according to the rules of the Cotton Contracts Board, are members of the Association.

2. Prior to and after the year 1915, when the Association came into existence, it was the invariable practice for brokers, many of whom were also merchants, to meet in large numbers at Marwari Bazar, to transact cotton business. And the Marwari Bazar and the Cotton Green at Colaba were the chief centres of business in Hedge Contracts. At first the necessity for some premises at Marwari Bazar, where business could be suitably transacted to a hall for business purposes being maintained at Marwari Bazar, by private subscriptions raised by the brokers from among themselves. Thereafter the industry and perseverance of certain prominent cotton brokers led to the foundation of the present Association in the year 1915. The main object of the founders of this Association was to provide suitable premises in Marwari Bazar for transacting business, and to safeguard the interests of the trade in general, and of its members in particular. Since its foundation, the Association has provided a hall at Marwari Bazar for the purpose of transacting business between its members. Admission to the Hall has always been restricted to the members of the Association and their staff. Such restriction as to admission, while safeguarding the interests of the members of the Association, has worked no hardship on outsiders, and on the trade in general. A large volume of business in Hedge Contracts is usually transacted in the Hall, which has become a popular and generally approved centre of business, providing suitable facilities. The Association came to be incorporated as a joint stock company limited by guarantee in the year 1919. Your Memorialists say that the Cotton Contracts Committee, prior to the coming into existence of the Cotton Contracts Board, was fully conversant with the constitution, methods, and practice of the Association, and since its institution the Cotton Contracts Board has also been well aware of the said constitution, methods and practice.

3. Your Memorialists beg to point out that the Association has been recognised as a representative body, entitled to speak with authority on matters connected with the trade, and has enjoyed the privilege of being represented on various committees appointed by the Government from time to time to deal with proposals and suggestions affecting the cotton trade, and of being consulted by the Cotton Contracts Committee and the present Cotton Contracts Board on all matters touching the cotton trade. The Association has also been receiving all circulars, notices and other intimations issued from time to time by the Cotton Contracts Board. The Association has never hesitated in rendering all possible help to the Board to make its working a success, nor it has failed to raise its voice in protest against any proposed action of the Board, whenever it thought the proposed action detrimental to the interests of the trade.

4. The Cotton Contracts Board, as at present constituted, was established as a temporary war measure, in the year 1919, and it is to remain in existence for a maximum period of two years from the cessation of the war. After the establishment of the said Board, the cotton business continued to be transacted as before, in the Hall of the Association, as aforementioned, between its members and no objections were raised by the said Board to the said practice.

5. The Bombay Cotton Contracts Control (War Provisions) Act (Bombay Act I of 1919), under which the Board was constituted, did not prolace and did not empower the Board to restrict the transaction of business to any particular place. In spite of this, however, in April 1919, the Board issued a draft scheme for the establishment of a Central Cotton Exchange, and proposed therein that all business should be confined to the proposed Cotton Exchange, and be prohibited in any Bazar or any place other than the said proposed Exchange. A copy of the draft scheme is annexed hereto and marked A. Various bodies concerned in the cotton trade, raised their voice in protest against the proposed scheme, and the Association also joined in the said protest, as the restriction of business to one Central Exchange would have been vitally detrimental to the interests of the trade, and would have been ruinous to the interests of the Association. For the discussion of the said Exchange Scheme the Chairman of the Cotton Contracts Board had convened a meeting fully representative of the trade at Colaba in 1919 but on account of strong opposition of a vast majority, no definite decision was arrived at.

6. The said Board has recently adopted a hostile tone and attitude towards the Association, as will appear from the incidents hereinbelow mentioned.

1. In December 1919, it to the Association through one Mr. Anandilal Podar, a member of the said Board, a threat to the effect that if the Association did not withdraw a certain resolution restricting the membership of the Association, the said Board would suspend all the members of the Managing Committee of the Association, from the membership of the Clearing House.

2. By a letter dated 2nd January 1920, a copy whereof is annexed hereto and marked B, the said Board made a proposal to the Association to admit to the Hall of the Association all the members and licensed brokers of the Clearing House, for the purpose of trading in Hedge Contracts, irrespective of the fact whether such member—are members of the Association or not, and held out a threat to the Association that in the event of their not agreeing to the said proposal, the B. the Board would restrict Hedge Contracts to a place hired by them and would prohibit such business in the Hall of the Association.

3. The said Board has ceased to send to the Association, all circulars notices etc., of the Board, which were hitherto sent to the Association for the information and guidance of its members.

7 In consequence of the objection and that conveyed through Mr. Anandilal, the Board was officially asked as to which particular resolution of the Association they objection to, but the Board observed compliete reticence on the point and merely sent the letter referred to in para 6 (2) hereof, containing the proposals therein mentioned.

The demand mentioned in the said letter to admit to the Hall of the Association, nonmembers, is uncalled for, and most unreasonable and unjustifiable. If accepted, it would result in an arbitrary and unjustifiable invasion of the rights of the members of the Association to no purpose, and lead to the undermining of the wide influence and control that the Association enjoys in the trade, and to the ultimate extinction of the Association.

8. As to the threat held out in the said letter to restrict business in Hedge Contracts to a particular place, your Memorialists say that the aforesaid act on the constitution of the Board do not empower the said Board to take any action confining the transaction of business to any particular place, or the prohibition of it in other places, and submit that the said threat, and the said proposed action of the Board, are illegal and ultra vires, and high-handed, arbitrary and unjustified. Business has not uptil now been confind to any one central place, but it has for years been done in various places and also over the telephone and personally in offices, and in any place where any two or more brokers or merchants happen to meet. And the Hall of the Association has, as a fact, been one of the chief centres where business has been transacted. The proposal, therefore, to restrict business to one particular place and prohibit it in a convenient and central place approved of by the trade, is most mischievous and ruinous to the interests of the trade, and has caused widespread anxiety and alarm.

9. The number of members at present on the rolls of the Association is as mentioned in Para I, very large, and the members embrace almost all persons interested in the cotton trade. The Association has never in the past assumed an obstructive policy as regards admission to its membership, and has particularly in comparison with other bodies concerned with the cotton trade, freely admitted members. If, therefore, the Association with a view to safeguarding the interests of the large number of members on its rolls, feel impelled to take some steps tending to restrict admission to the Association, it could not be said that the Association adopted the said course unreasonably or with a view to obstruction, nor could the adoption of such a course by the Association work any hardship to people in the trade, having regard to the large existing membership of the Association. The action of the Board, therefore, in objecting to the said resolution, and an attempt to interfere with the autonomy of the Association, are unreasonable and unjustifiable, and the threat conveyed by them through the said Mr. Anandilal was, under the circumstances, absolutely unjustified and highly improper, arbitrary and highhanded.

10. Your Memorialists beg to point out that the said Board recently published a new edition of its rules and bye-laws highly objectionable to the trade and difficult of compliance, have been adopted by the said Board. Thereafter, certain reasonable modifications of the said rules and bye-laws were suggested to the said Board by the Managing Committee of the Association, a copy whereof is hereto annexed and marked D. The reply of the said Board to the said modifications proposed by the Association, was most unsatisfactory, and a copy whereof is hereto annexed and marked E. Your Memorialists say that if these rules had been published and circulated among the trade prior to their receiving the sanction of Your Excellency's Government, the Association could have pointed out the objectionable elements contained in the said rules, and considerable loss and inconvenience to the trade would have been avoided. The Board instead of circulating the circulars and notices issued by it from time to time have adopted the unreasonable attitude of withholding from the Association the said circulars and notices. The arbitrary policy of the Board in the connection is viewed by the trade with indignation and resentment, and Your Memorialists submit that the Boards should be asked to circulate the rules and bye-laws that may be proposed in future, among the trade, and invite the opinion of the trade thereon, and pray that only after such publicity and the expression of opinion by the trade, that the sanction of the Government be allowed in future to any rules or bye-laws. Your Memorialists also pray Your Excellency's Government that the Board shall be asked to give proper consideration and effect to the various modifications suggested in respect of the rules and bye-laws enacted by them.

11. Your Memorialists therefore seek redress against the grievances aforementioned and pray.

(1) That all the members of the Board concerned in sending the aforesaid letter and holding out the aforesaid threat to the Association be expelled from the Board.

(2) That the Board be asked to withdraw their aforesaid letters addressed to the Association.

(3) That the Board be informed that it is illegal and ultra vires of the Board to take any steps to provide a Central Exchange, or to prohibit the transaction of any Hedge Contract business in any particular place.

(4) That the Board be asked to take suitable action in reference to the modifications proposed in the rules and bye-laws passed by the Board,

And for which act of kindness, Your Memorialists will for ever pray.

By order
of the Extra Ordinary General Meeting
held on the 24th April 1920.
(Sd.) SHIVNARAYAN NEMANI,
Chairman.

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Mr. Kanayalal Badidass Cotton Merchant, Bombay, writes on 31st Jan., 1920:—"It gives me great pleasure in testifying to real efficacy of Dr. S. R. Iyengar's medicinal drugs. I was suffering from "Diabetes for the last 12 years. When I Commenced Dr. Iyengar's treatment my urines were examined on 29.9.19 by the Bombay Municipal Analyst, the sp. gravity was 1037 and suggar 5—62 per cent. After treatment in the Examination of the same Municipal Analyst; and Dr. N. H. Clubwala M.D., B.Hy. (Boy) at Dr. Masina Hospital Pathological Laboratory, on 23rd and 27th January, 1920. "Sugar was found" "nil," and sp. 1013.

Miss Banoo F. Poacha, of Raipur, and Mr. N. H. Gazdar, Bombay, write on 11-11-19:—"We are pleased to inform that Dr. S. R. Iyengar, Specialist in Diabetes', cured Mrs. Franji Dadabhoy Poacha, of Raipur, who was suffering from Diabetes' for the last five years. When she commenced Dr. Iyengar's treatment on 27-9-19 the percentage of Sugar in the Urine was more than 5 per cent. when examined by Dr. Billimoria, M.D. After the treatment the Urine was examined on 1-11-19 by the Chemical Analyser, Bombay Municipal Laboratory, and was found to be Sugar—"Nil." "We wish him all success."

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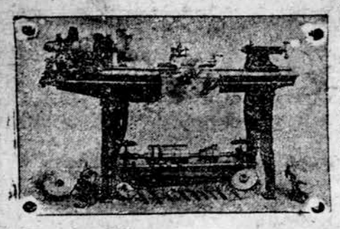

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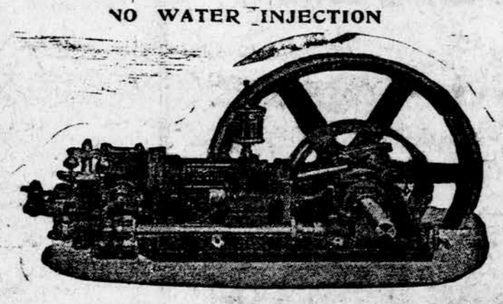

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SHEAVES.

BY AN IDLER.)

Mother Tongue.

Most Indians are agreed on the need of throwing off the yoke of the foreign language, but they are still divided as to what language should be substituted in its place. The Hindus are advocating the adoption of the Hindi, while the Muslims are urging the use of Urdu. But what is Hindi and what is Urdu? Hindi is Hindustani enriched with Sanskrit words while Urdu is Hindustani enriched with Arabic words. It is again the Hindustani, and neither the Hindi nor the Urdu, that is understood by a vast multitude of the people in the country. Therefore it is the Hindustani that seems to me most suited for adoption as our Mother-tongue. In these happy days of Hindu-Muslim unity it should not be difficult to solve this problem. I would suggest to Mr. M. K. Gandhi, who is known to be interested in the matter, to call for a conference of the leaders and discuss and decide this urgent matter. That India should have been without a common language is realy a shame!

Sindh Robin Hoods.

Sindh has suffered much on account of want of publicity. It has its literature, its poets, its saints, so also Robin Hoods. But a few know that. The name of Robin Hood who used to rob the rich and feed the poor in the merry land of England is pretty familiar. But the name of 'Hurs' who used to pursue a similar profession on the soil of Sindh in early British days is hardly known. The whole community of "Hurs" has been deported by the Administration without any trial. Not only have the culprits been expelled, but, it is said, even their wives and children. The Sindh Provincial Conference held in Sukkur last Easter, did not like this treatment of the "Hurs".

Mystery of Sex.

The latest achievement of science is the solution of sex mystery. The American biologists by experiments have shown that sex-determination in mamals is not irreversible predestination. These biologists belong to three leading American Institues, the Chicago University, the Carnegie Institution and the Wistar Institute. According to "New York American," these scientists have not only differentiated the cells and substances which produce males and females, but by substitution have reversed the intent of nature, and produced the desired sex at will. Professor Oscar Riddle is one of the discoverers of sex mystery and has carried out successful experiments with pigeons.

Karachi Opinion.

The public opinion at Karachi does not seem to be strong. Recently when the tramway company there enhanced their fares, there was quite a howl. People began to talk a lot. It was said the increase was not a fair one, and would affect the poor man. But there the mater seems to have ended. No agitation was carried to get the increase reversed. If their cause was just, I don't see why the people of Karachi should not have launched a fight for it.

Robbery?

In China there are certain pieces of land which have been divided by the Westerners. The International settlement is one such piece. Although the majority of the people in the Settlement are Chinese who contribute the lion's share of the Administration's revnue, they have no vote. The Chinese pay taxes but have no representation.

Another Injustice.

But this is not all. There is another still more galling injustice perpetrated on the poor Chinaman. The "Asian Review" says "It really grieved us to learn that the international municipal park, there, was a 'forbidden land' to the Chinese of all classes, while even the dogs of the Westerners could walk, run and play there, a Chinese, however educated and cultured he might be, could not enter the park.' The journal does not know whether the humiliation still continues.

America's Colored Men.

About one-fifth of America's population consists of negro people. And these men are, to-day, chafing under the racial inequalities imposed on them. Not only are they frozen out of office, but are denied even the first inalienable rights of free men guaranteed by the U. S. Constitution. The "Christian and Humanitarian" is a journal that has now raised its voice on behalf of the oppressed negroes. It says "The whites can't bluff out crooked treatment of our colored fellow citizens much longer. Let us get together."

A Child Prodigy.

The "Daily Express" publish a few facts about a child prodigy of America. Miss Winfred Sackville Stoner is the name of the child. She translated virgil at the age of four. She entered Leland Stanford University at the age of nine. It is said she conversed in quite intelligible sentences before she was an year old. She learned to read at the age of two. At five she went to Germany for studies. Now the prodigy is a girl of seventeen. She has by this time already written seventeen books and more than 100,00 verses, and she has just announced the publication of her diary which she began when she was two. She also speaks seventeen languages, writes for various magazines, and is a successful moving picture actress and Chantanqua lecturer.

Wanted Friend.

The convict needs friends when he comes out of the jail; he requires a kind word, a heartening word. He requires a little lift to be able to begin a straight career. He is not be detested and outcasted. He is rather to be pitied. All over the civilized world there are societies that extend a hand of sympathy and help to the fallen man. In India the number of such societies is very small. The country needs more and more of such societies, and it is up to the good humanitarians to move in the matter.

Turkey.

Mr. A. P. Tully, in the course of an article on Turkey in "India" observes:—

(a) We must execute Mr. Lloyd George's pledge of January, 1918, word for word and without quibble or reservation; or

(b) We shall be faced with a war to the knife in the Near East in which not only will we be unable to count upon the co-operation of our Indian Army, but will be faced with troubles in India itself which I should prefer not to specify more definitely at the moment for reasons which you will probably appreciate.

What Bernhardi Says.

The name of Frederich Von Bernhardi, the famous German author of "Germany in the next War" is pretty familiar in this country. As is known, he is considered to be one of the leading authorities on military matters of Europe. There appears an article in the "New York American" from his pen, the subject being the League of Nations. Bernhardi thinks that in the long run the League of Nations will prove impracticable, unless a "leading role" is assigned to some one particular state. He thinks it to be inconceivable that "in a league of states the weaker ones should ever acquire a decisive influence or that the world empire of England should ever bow to a foreign will." Even the inclusion of America in its membership, according to him, would not matter "for even though independent votes were granted to the various great dominions and colonies belonging to England, they would nevertheless invariably use these votes in the interests of the mother country, because they are dependent upon it." For this reason, Bernhardi thinks "it would avail little if America should ally herself with France and her colonies. They would scarcely be able to prevail against English world interests, since none of the nations lying directly in the range of English canon would ever venture to make a stand against Great Britain. Thus there would always be a majority opinion in favour of England." "On the other hand," says the German author "the conflict between American and English, which is to say European interests, would soon assert itself and lead either to the subjection of America to the common will of the States dependent upon England or to a conflict within the League of Nations." And the conflict, according to him, "would inevitably lead either to a more or less veiled domination by England or to a new world war."

Indians in Japan.

There are many Indians who are, to-day, plying their trade in the picturesque land of Japan. There are both Hindu and Muslim merchants, and they live in complete harmony. They adopt neither any sectarian distinctions nor any religious bars. They live as brothers do, so told me a Sindhi merchant who had just landed, after three years' stay in the Wonderful Island. If a death takes place of any India, both Hindus and Muslims join the funeral. They mess together, they club together, they laugh together, they weep together. In short happy harmony prevails amongst them.

Plight of Railway Passengers.

Those who travel on the railways in this country cannot but be painfully impressed with the plight of those unfortunate beings who travel by the third class. Not only they sit closely packed up on benches, but several of them accommodate themselves on floors, even beneath the benches. Many a time, during night journies, poor babies and women are to be seen sleeping under the benches, fenced by the luggage of the passengers, and kicked frequently by the new comers. This is the condition of the passengers who contribute more than anybody else to the coffers of our railways! They neither ask for the whole berths, nor for washing equipments, but only sufficient space to sit comfortably. They ask for a seat for which they pay handsomely from their hard-earned incomes? Will not the railways give them their due?

Indian Restaurant Car.

On the Jodhpur-Bikanir railway, there always run an Indian Restaurant Car with the mail train. Therefore, people are enabled to get hot food easily. But this practice does not prevail elsewhere. The G. I. P. and B. B. C. I. though they have cars to provide European food, have no restaurant cars to supply Indian food. This causes considerable inconvenience to the travellers. The Indian Railway Traffic Association should agitate for this comfort.

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RAJKOT CIVIL STATION.

CITIZENS' PROTEST AGAINST ENHANCEMENT OF RENTS.

(From a Correspondent.)

RAJKOT, April 24.

A public meeting of the citizens of the Rajkot civil station was held on the 17th instant under the presidentship of Mr. D. B. Shukla, Bar-at-Law, in the Panchnath Compound to protest against the enhancement of the rents of the houses situated in the civil station for the purpose of increasing the proceeds of the conservancy tax.

Mr. Shukla said that the reason of their meeting there that day was the increase recently made in the rental of the houses in connection with the levy of the conservancy tax. Whether the increase was justified or not it would be premature to say anything in view of the objections which were pending before the D. A. P. A. Halar. He said he would not like to give his opinion on the question whether under the Conservancy Rules such an increase could be effected or not as long as the objections before the D. A. P. A. had not been decided. He knew that the residents of the Rajkot civil station were greatly excited over this contemplated enhancement, and there is a legitimate apprehension that the increase would affect the water rate also.

In view of the sub-judice nature of the matter he requested the meeting not to enter into the details, but he thought that the people were right for agitating in this because they had no voice in the Municipality.

The Municipality was an Agency department, and it was practically conducted through a station secretary. Formerly two persons were annually appointed as consulting members but they had no power to vote, and as they were merely nominies, the people could not be satisfied with their work. Those members also had to work under a great disadvantage, as the budget was sanctioned without their consultation. He therefore thought that under the circumstances they were entitled to ask for a change in the system so as to make the Municipality run on a popular basis. Peoples' members should be elected by the public and they should have an effective voice in the affairs of the Municipality. He trusted that the present Agent to the Governor, whose speech at the installation of his Highness Maharaja Rana Saheb which was read with the great interest in the whole of the Kathiawad, will not look upon the request with disfavour.

In conclusion Mr. Shukla pointed out to the meeting the great need for an English School for girls in the civil station.

The following resolutions were then placed before the meeting and were passed unanimously :—

1. That in view of the steps recently taken by the authorities to increase the rental of the houses, in connection with the levy of the Conservancy Tax in the Rajkot Civil Station this public meeting of the residents of the Rajkot civil station begs to enter its protest against conducting the municipal affairs of the Civil Station without taking or ascertaining the views of the people and respectfully urges that having regard to the present times it is necessary to constitute the Civil Station Municipality on a popular basis, and that no tax or cess or amendment thereof, no municipal budget or any other municipal matter should be given effect to.

2. That the increase in the rentals in connection with the Conservancy Tax is likely to affect the amount charged for water rate also. This public meeting of the residents of the Rajkot Civil Station begs to record its opinion that there is at present no necessity to increase the amount charged which should be continued as now and that the meeting further requests the authorities to give effect to the views of the public regarding the administration of the water works.

3. That this public meeting of the residents of the Rajkot Civil Station is of opinion that in view of the great demand for higher and better education for girls in the Rajkot Civil Station and in view of the fact that the population of the Civil Station is educationally far in advance of any other place of like population elsewhere, it is necessary to open as soon as possible an English School for girls and that the meeting therefore requests the authorities to take the necessary steps to open such a school on an efficient basis and equipped with all modern requirements.

4. That this public meeting of the residents of the Rajkot Civil Station begs to enter its protest against the money realized from the sales and leases of land in the Rajkot Civil Station being credited as imperial revenue instead of its being credited to the Civil Station fund and utilized for carrying on the necessary improvements in the Civil Station and satisfying its urgent needs: such as higher female education, better sanitation, constant supply of potable water instead of the present intermittent supply of unfiltered water which is highly injurious to public health etc. This public meeting is decidedly of opinion that all such money should be accounted to the Civil Station fund and should be utilized for the purposes of the Civil Station only and hopes that due effect will be given to its views by the Kathiawad Political Agency and Government.

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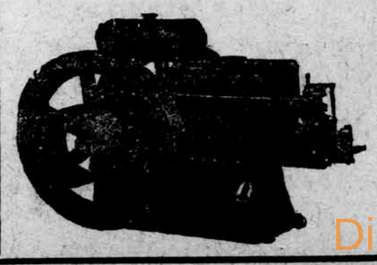

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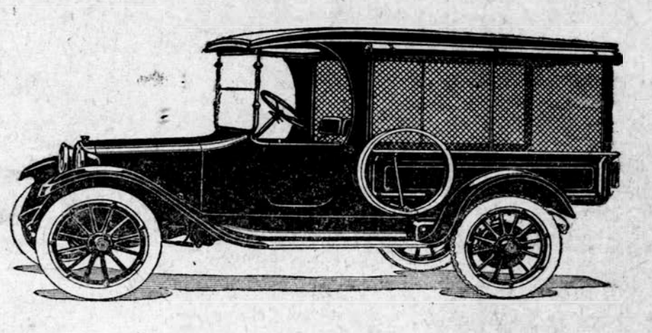

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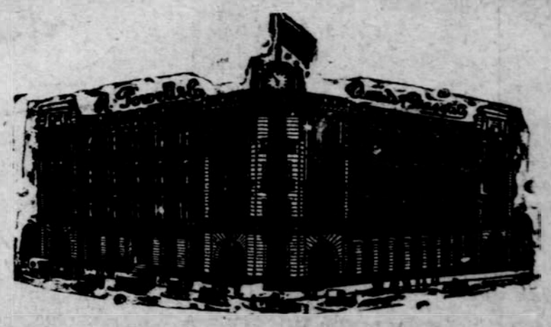

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